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# East Europe Report

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## EAST EUROPE REPORT

### CONTENTS

#### AGRICULTURE

##### POLAND

Lublin Region Set To Export More Fruit, Vegetables to USSR (L. Den; SZTANDAR LUDU, 17 Sep 86) .....	1
Export, Import Contracts Signed at Agricultural Trade Fair (RZECZPOSPOLITA, 13 Oct 86) .....	3
Central Planners Faulted on Support for Agriculture (GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA, 17 Sep 86) .....	4

#### ECONOMY

##### GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Trade Unions Urged To Elect Younger, Highly Motivated Cadre (IWE TAGESDIENST, No 149, 26 Sep 86) .....	6
Population Influx To Aid East Berlin's Electronics Industry (IWE TAGESDIENST, No 151, 30 Sep 86) .....	7
Leipzig Area Heating Plant Reduces Sulfur-Dioxide Emissions (Thomas Mueller; LEIPZIGER VOLKSZEITUNG, 11-12 Oct 86) ..	8

##### POLAND

Institute Director on Sci-Tech Cooperation With USSR (Jerzy Zaskurski Interview; TRYBUNA LUDU, 9 Oct 86) .....	10
Gorywoda Meets GDR Planning Chief, Signs Pipeline Agreement (Jerzy Rasala; TRYBUNA LUDU, 31 Oct-2 Nov 86) .....	13

New Domestic, International Train Routes Planned (Andrzej Kozminski; TRYBUNA LUDU, 29 Oct 86) .....	15
'New Technology' Co-Op Planned for Krakow (ECHO KRAKOWA, 1 Oct 86) .....	17
Warsaw Deputy Mayor Queried on Local Consumer Market Supply (Zbigniew Lippe Interview; EXPRESS WIECZORNY, 3-5 Oct 86)	19
Changes in Employment Policy Discussed (RZECZPOSPOLITA, 9 Oct 86) .....	25
Wage Policy Guidelines for 1987 Outlined (RZECZPOSPOLITA, 21 Oct 86) .....	27
New Coking Plant at Katowice Steelworks (Stanislaw Zielinski; TRYBUNA LUDU, 9 Oct 86) .....	29
Raw Materials Shortage in Light Industry Reviewed (GLOS ROBOTNICZY, 19 Sep 86) .....	31
'Polonia' Firms Voice Needs in Light of Joint Venture Law (KURIER POLSKI, 29 Sep 86) .....	33
Local Editorial Comments on Reform Effort (Maciej Lastowiecki; GAZETA POZNANSKA, 27-28 Sep 86) ....	34
Commentary on Recent Zloty Devaluation (Tomasz Bartoszewicz; RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE, No 121, 9 Oct 86)	37
<b>Briefs</b>	
Lenin Steelworks Modernization	39
Plant Contract With GDR	39

#### MILITARY

#### POLAND

Computer Applications Advances, Reactions (Various sources, various dates) .....	40
Foreign Microcomputers at Officer Schools	40
Computer Based Training Feasibility Study, by Ryszard Lozynski	41
Officers Balk at Command-Control Automation, by Marian Koselski, Wojciech Nawrotek	43
Daily Reports Better Service, Supplies at Remote PX's (Waldemar Makowiecki; ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 21 Oct 86) .....	45

POLITICS

ALBANIA

Hoxha's Foreign Policy Contribution Hailed  
(Vladimir Prela; BASHKIMI, 9 Oct 86) ..... 49

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

New History Institute's Foundation, Specialties Described  
(Gerhard Becker; ZEITSCHRIFT FUER GESCHICHTSWISSENSCHAFT,  
No 10, Oct 86) ..... 52

FRG Weekly Views Pastoral Letter, Possible Papal Visit  
(DER SPIEGEL, 27 Oct 86) ..... 54

POLAND

Head of Episcopate Charity Commission Describes U.S. Visit, Aid  
(Czeslaw Domin Interview; GOSC NIEDZIELNY, No 41, 12 Oct 86) 57

Seminar for Catholic Journalists Held in Rome  
(NIEDZIELA, No 43, 26 Oct 86) ..... 63

Soviet Ambassador, Party Daily Editorial Staff Meet  
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 22 Oct 86) ..... 64

Soviet Friendship Society Tasks To Increase  
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 11-12 Oct 86) ..... 65

Soviet Veterans Retrace WWII Routes in Poland  
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 6 Oct 86) ..... 66

Soviet 'Battle-Writers' Visit, Confer in Warsaw  
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 22 Oct 86) ..... 67

Journalists, Press 'Accused,' Role Actively Debated  
(Various sources, various dates) ..... 69

Press Office Director Critical of Journalism,  
Adam Dunalewicz Interview ..... 69

Christian Weekly Defends Press, by Andrzej Jozef Jakubowski 74

Accent on Stronger Party Ideological Training  
(NOWINY, 18-19 Oct 86) ..... 78

Czyrek Opens Gdansk Ideological Training Year  
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 19 Sep 86) ..... 80

PZPR Ideological Training Attracts Village Youth  
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 18 Sep 86) ..... 81

Party, 'Internationalism' Claim Success in Reaching Youth (J. Galeba; GLOS ROBOTNICZY, 9 Sep 86) .....	82
Army Officers Detailed to Civilian PZPR Slots Honored (ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 17, 21 Oct 86) .....	85
Szacilo Presides at 1986 Ceremony, by W. Rasala Baryla Presides at 1985 Ceremony	85 89
OPZZ Executive Committee Meets in Poznan (ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 3 Oct 86) .....	91
Poor Party Strength in Rural Areas Noted (Adam Molenda; TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA, 25-26 Oct 86) .....	92
Party Daily Editorial on Report-Back Campaign (TRYBUNA LUDU, 21 Oct 86) .....	95
Revised Labor Code Before Sejm, Discussion Continues (TRYBUNA LUDU, 7 Oct 86) .....	97
CP Training School Representatives Meet in Warsaw (Magda Sowinska; TRYBUNA LUDU, 22 Oct 86) .....	100
4th Anniversary Trade Union Resolution Evokes Review (TRYBUNA LUDU, 8 Oct 86) .....	103
New Housing Construction Propositions Made (Marek Dragon; GAZETA WSPOLSCZESNA, 8 Sep 86) .....	105
Independent Environmental Groups Hold Meeting at Monastery (Jan Grzesica; GOSC NIEDZIELNY, No 42, 19 Oct 86) .....	107
Catholic Columnist on Secularism, Religion in Schools (GOSC NIEDZIELNY, No 41, 12 Oct 86) .....	109
Rise in 'Pathological' Behavior Noted in Children (GAZETA ROBOTNICZA, 16 Oct 86) .....	111
Ex-Political Prisoner Describes Daily Life, Worship Barriers (NIEDZIELA, No 43, 26 Oct 86) .....	112
ROMANIA	
Physicist Cites Sakharov's Work (I. Bulboaca; STIINTA SI TEHNICA, 23 Aug 86) .....	115
Need To Combat 'Tendentious Distortions of History' (Florin Constantiniu Interview; PRESA NOASTRA, No 10-11, Oct-Nov 86) .....	116
YUGOSLAVIA	
Memoir by Disillusioned Partisan Reviewed (Milovan Danojlic; KNJIZEVNA REC, 25 Oct 86) .....	118

**LUBLIN REGION SET TO EXPORT MORE FRUIT, VEGETABLES TO USSR**

Lublin SZTANDAR LUDU in Polish 17 Sep 86 p 1

[Article by (L. Den): "Favorable Trends for Truckgardening"]

[Text] Plans for tripling the number of deliveries of fruits and vegetables to markets in the Soviet Union.

During a recent visit to our country by a Soviet government delegation, international trade agreements were signed with regard to the export of vegetables and fruits to the Soviet Union. As a result of the agreement, our eastern neighbor will become one of the most important purchasers of our truckgarden production with which we have many problems.

The agreement outlines export levels through year 2000, i.e. for the next 15 years. This all permits long-term planning in developing truckgardening when taking the large amounts of fruits products, vegetables and flowers into consideration.

According to the agreement, the export of truckgarden produce is supposed to grow from 314,000 tons in 1986 to 505,000 tons by 1990, and to more than 900,000 tons by 2000. Thus, in the next 15 years, deliveries of Polish truckgarden products to Soviet markets will almost triple. Apple exports will grow the fastest. If this year we are supposed to export approximately 160,00 tons of apples to the USSR, we will export 285,000 tons in 4 years and 540,000 tons by 2000, i.e. almost one-third of what we collect currently in an average year.

The soviet contract permits efficient utilization of fruits and vegetables and provides favorable opportunities for the further development of the agricultural sector of industry. It is estimated that in order to ensure proper supply for the domestic market, and to meet export needs, according to the contract, we need to plant approximately 2,500 hectares of orchards, 1,000 hectares of currants, 500 hectares of raspberries, and 4,500 hectares of strawberries.

As it is known, our region (in fact the whole of Lublin province) has a fairly well developed truckgardening basis. Considering the volume of currant and berry yields, Lublin occupies first place nationally, second place with its strawberries, and fifth with vegetables overall. What helps is the fact that

our region borders directly on the Soviet Union (this fact will greatly help moving exports). As a further result, the production of fruits and vegetables will develop and intensify.

As vice chairman of the Provincial Union of the Truckgardening and Apiar Cooperative in Lublin, Henryk Jakubaszed stated, "By 1990, we intend to plant 73 hectares of new orchards, 252 hectares of strawberries, and 250 hectares of berries."

The expansion of our fruit and vegetable exports will be tied to the restructuring of our purchasing network, storage facilities, and processing base. For example, in the next 4 years in Lublin, 15 new purchasing points, 5 new packaging centers, and 2 new storage centers for fruit will be built.

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## EXPORT, IMPORT CONTRACTS SIGNED AT AGRICULTURAL TRADE FAIR

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 13 Oct 86 p 1

[Article by (LEM): "Conclusion of the Polagra '86 Fair"]

[Text] The conclusion of the Polagra '86 Fair; contracts with foreign partners; Agriculture needs support.

Sunday, 12 October 1986, was the last day of the Second International Agro-industrial Fair, Polagra '86, in Poznan. In the opinion of an overwhelming number of domestic and foreign attendees, the fair was a success in every aspect; this confirmed the correctness of the concept of organizing in Poland individual international agricultural fairs.

From the initial summation it was clear that the numerical value of the export transactions amounted to approximately 112 million rubles with the East and 53.2 million dollars with the West. The import treaties, concluded by the Polish Center for Foreign Trade, reached a value of 63.6 million rubles with the East and 5.4 million dollars with the West.

Looking at it in figures, the largest number of contracts were concluded during Polagra '86 with socialist countries: 135.5 million rubles in the Soviet Union, close to 23,000 rubles to Hungary, and 13,600 with Bulgaria. The most valuable contract with a major western country came from Italy, close to 4.9 million dollars, Switzerland 3,800 dollars, and the Federal Republic of Germany almost 3 million dollars.

The Polagra Fair confirmed the fact once again that Polish agriculture needs technical support at the highest levels. Compared to last year's fair, the fair saw a considerably greater number of visitors from our foreign trading partners. The fair itself occupied a much larger space.

Not all, offices of foreign trade took advantage of the opportunities for foreign contacts; on the other hand, the proposals of our Western partners did not always correspond to the expectations of our traders.

Overall the national truckgarden exhibitions associated with the Polagra 86 Fair were a complete success. It was too bad that the people interested only in buying had to pay an entrance fee like everyone else. Often the price of a ticket, 300 zloty, exceeded the cost of a measure of grain.

Despite these and other shortcomings arising from the fact that this was only the second time the fair has been organized, the overall show has been entered permanently in the calendar of international fairs in Poznan.

## CENTRAL PLANNERS FAULTED ON SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE

Olsztyn GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA in Polish 17 Sep 86 p 1

[Article by (Rs): "We Can Have One Million Tons of Grain"]

[Text] Regarding the efforts of the Executive Board of the PZPR Provincial Committee and the Presidium of the United Peasants Party's Provincial Commission:

The factors of agricultural production intensification in Olsztyn province were the subject of a joint session of the Executive Board of the PZPR Provincial Committee and the Presidium of the United Peasants' Party's Provincial Commission in Olsztym. Jan Laskowski and Jan Chudy, local echelon officials, chaired the procedures. Also present were the deputy director of the PZPR Central Committee Agricultural Department in Warsaw, Witold Stasinski, the deputy director of the Economic-Agricultural Department of the Chief Committee of the United Peasants' Party, Stan Baraniecki, and the vice chairman of the Central Agricultural Union, Tyszard Witkowski.

The basis of the session was a previous joint program from the Department of Agriculture, Food Administration, and Forestry of the Warsaw University, enhanced through the introduction of the vice governor of Olsztyn, Stanislaw Piotrowski.

Vice Governor Piotrowski emphasized that there were many factors responsible for agricultural development, beginning with versatile natural conditions in the area of services for farmers. The Warsaw University department has concentrated on the material support of agricultural production growth, both of which are chiefly dependent not on the executors themselves, but on headquarters. Yields of wheat at a level of 50-60 q/ha are not rare occurrences, but they have been achieved by maintaining certain conditions and, in addition to the great technical knowledge of the executors, also utilizing the proper amount of production resources necessary for the conduct of required and timely agrotechnical processes of sowing, nursing and harvesting. Unfortunately, our region receives too little nitrogen, phosphorus, and lime-magnesium fertilizers, as well as too few tractors, combines, and other modern machinery.

More than 20 people participated in the discussion, including Comrade Stransinski from the Central Committee; he concentrated on the presentation of the most important tasks facing farmers, primary party organizations, and United

Peasant Party circles. These tasks are based on the resolutions of the 10th Party Congress. He also stressed the significance of a structural examination for the sake of rationalizing and improving the arrangement of agriculture at all levels.

The discussion was full of criticism; the central bureau was primarily attacked for not acting against various shortages (the inadequate number of machines and agricultural equipment and the poor quality of existing ones. The center was also severely criticized for the low production of fertilizers, especially nitrogen, and the improper distribution of those resources to individual regions).

Jan Laskowski, the Provincial Committee first secretary, was critical of the discussion. He indicated that finding fault with the central authorities for the shortfalls in conditions for the proper development of agricultural production was not effective. People failed to consider the fact that much was dependent on the capabilities of the national economy and on exports. There was no cement because cement producers were not receiving coal, which went for heating apartments. We also have to see if we are utilizing all the human resources of the province. We demand, however, that the headquarters provide us with clear criteria and methods for the distribution of production assets and the specification of trends in our activity.

Comrade Laskowsli emphasized that, after the discussion of the proposals of the 5 hour meeting, we approach the central government with the suggestion that after 4 years and some luck, we could produce one million tons of grain more, without dispensing with certain necessary conditions. If these conditions remain untouched, we can begin to discuss how to reach an average of .40 q of grain per hectare. We actually require an increase and quickly in deliveries of basic mineral fertilizers and better, technical agricultural equipment. The construction of an elevator in Dobre Miescie is also necessary, because if we want to increase production of grain by one million tons, we need to increase the potential for storage, and correspondingly, for drying. We can do a portion of the surface work ourselves, but we need help from the central authorities to deal with 50,000 tons. We also need to cease putting off the construction of an vegetable oil plant in our province and regulate the grass rotations to turnip production. The Provincial Committee first secretary has accepted the proposal of Professor Jerzy Strzezek on accepting through ARI the IHAR Plant in Bartazek for research needs. All agree with this, along with the ZIHAR working council, but there are no regulations for doing this. Comrade Strzezek also agreed with the professor that numerous technological developments by the scientists of the Olsztyn Institute need to be better utilized through additional practice.

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## TRADE UNIONS URGED TO ELECT YOUNGER, HIGHLY MOTIVATED CADRE

West Berlin IWE TAGESDIENST in German No 149, 26 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin, 26 Sep (IWE)--On the occasion of the trade union elections which begin on 13 October in the GDR, the SED has now urged that particular attention be paid to the selection of cadre to be elected to the various offices. As Fritz Brock, head of the SED Central Committee Department of Unions and Social Policy, emphasized, the trade unions' leaders and executive boards have, "with the support" of the SED, "especially responsible work to do" in the selection of functionaries. In the words of the SED functionary, the functionaries to be elected should distinguish themselves "by their exemplary social and technical work, by a solid class standpoint, empathy and steadfastness of principle," as well as "possess the trust of, and reputation and authority with" the working people. In addition, the SED functionary called for the election of "more young cadre and more women" to leading offices.

All in all, approximately 2.2 million union members will be elected to the various offices during the trade union elections, which will conclude in April 1987 with the 11th FDGB Congress and the election of the union leadership. The GDR's Free German Trade Union Federation (FDGB) has almost 9.5 million members. In accordance with the wishes of the SED, the trade union elections are also to be used to strengthen political-ideological work among the union members. In the words of Brock, the goal of this campaign consists of "motivating and mobilizing" the workers for "new deeds of labor, for initiatives in socialist competition, for increasing the productivity of the national economy, and for the fulfilling and purposeful surpassing of the national economic plan."

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## POPULATION INFUX TO AID EAST BERLIN'S ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY

West Berlin IWE TAGESDIENST in German No 151, 30 Sep 86 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin, 30 Sep (IWE)--The population of East Berlin will continue to increase in the coming years. The planners in the city administration of East Berlin are counting upon a "considerable growth in population." According to their predictions, the population will increase from the present 1.22 million to approximately 1.30 million in the year 1990. Some 15 years ago, in 1971, East Berlin only had 1,086 million inhabitants. In the past years the size of the population has steadily grown--in 1985 by 18,000.

The principle reason for the growing population figures is the influx of workers to East Berlin. They are particularly needed in key industrial sectors, especially in the electronics industry and mechanical engineering.

The continuing influx of workers has a positive effect upon East Berlin's population structure. Since chiefly young people are coming to East Berlin, the average age has declined somewhat according to the city administration. Exact figures could not be provided, however. Births increased again somewhat in 1985 to 17,156 (16,885 in 1984). Figures for births have been higher than deaths in recent years--that is, there was an excess of births over deaths (1985: 17,156 to 14,882; 1984: 16,885 to 14,272).

At present, West Berlin has about 2 million inhabitants according to information released by the Senate's Public Relations Office. The population has grown again somewhat in recent years. As opposed to East Berlin, however, there is presently still an excess of deaths over births. For the past 2 or 3 years, however, more Germans are again moving to West Berlin than are leaving. It is estimated that the population will "level off" at about 2 million.

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## LEIPZIG AREA HEATING PLANT REDUCES SULFUR-DIOXIDE EMISSIONS

Leipzig LEIPZIGER VOLKSZEITUNG in German 11-12 Oct 86 p 8

[Article by Thomas Mueller: "A Plus for the Environment: Lime Additive for Coal Makes Better Air"]

[Text] Better air, fewer waste products, cleaner discharge water--in the coming year far more than M30 million will again be spent in Leipzig enterprises for these ends. As City Councilman for Environmental Protection and Water Management Horst Packmohr explained yesterday at a press conference, some M24 million alone are budgeted for reducing air pollution. The focal point of the council's environmental policy is thereby clearly delineated. What methods will be employed to further reduce the sulfur-dioxide content of the air--the goal is around 30 percent by 1990--were demonstrated to journalists yesterday in the Academy of Sciences on Permoser Street by means of an example.

The local heating plant supplies heat to the Academy of Sciences, the Institute for Energetics, and 536 housing units in Sellerhausen. Some 22,000 tons of coal are burned annually. If the coal is burned without additives, sulfur-dioxide is produced along with the flue gas. In the Academy of Sciences' heating plant the limestone-additive process is being employed for the first time in Leipzig: To the coal is added lime which binds the sulfur upon burning. The flue gas is then "further treated" with a combined wet-dry process so that the bottom line is that the sulfur content of the exhaust air is reduced from 0.25 to 0.06 percent, and, by means of the wet-dry process, the particle concentration level of 150 milligrams per cubic meter of air, foreseen as the 1990 legal limit, is maintained.

The experts present at the press conference, among whom were Dr Volker Quitter and Dr Tilo Haensgen, chairman and member-designate respectively of the city assembly's Permanent Commission for Water Supply and Environmental Ecology, and Guenter Neumann, deputy director of the Academy of Sciences' Administration and Services Institution, pointed out that the limestone-additive process also has disadvantages along with many advantages. Thus, ash accrual is higher--it now amounts to 8,000 tons annually at the Academy of Sciences' heating plant--which necessitates improving the conditions for transporting and disposing of the ash. Sensibly employed, however, the process produces, all in all, quite good results and will, therefore, contribute to the desulfurization of flue gas in the heating plants of the Bookbinding Machinery Works, of the VEB Mikrosa on Torgauer Street, of the Candy Factory on Pittler

Street, as well as in the new thermal power plant "Max Reimann" by the year 1990, according to Horst Packmohr. In addition, at "Max Reimann" an electric scrubber guarantees a very low concentration of particles in the exhaust air. "This also demonstrates that large energy policy projects are by no means carried out at the expense of the environment" the city councilman emphasized.

The LEIPZIGER VOLKSZEITUNG took this opportunity to question Horst Packmohr about the origin of the--partly quite unpleasant--odors in Leipzig. As we learned, the exhaust gases from the amino production in Leuna mix with the odors from the agricultural feed lots around Leipzig. In Leuna a safety torch is presently to go into operation which will immediately burn off escaping exhaust gases, which should cause the odor pollution in our city to soon abate considerably. The District Hygiene Inspection Office has formed a panel for "sanitary air" which will keep Leipzig's air under control.

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## INSTITUTE DIRECTOR ON SCI-TECH COOPERATION WITH USSR

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Oct 86 p 3

[Interview with Jerzy Zaskurski, director of the Industrial Institute of Construction Machinery, by Tomasz Miecik]

[Text] In the near future, the development of scientific-technical cooperation with socialist countries will constitute the terms for coping with socialist countries will constitute the terms for coping with civilization's challenges which we have undertaken. Cooperation must be constantly improved. In these undertakings, one finds the recently initiated close cooperation between the scientific institutes of Poland and the Soviet Union.

We are discussing this cooperation with the director of the Industrial Institute of Construction Machinery, master engineer Jerzy Zaskurski, who is chairman of the council of directors of Polish and Soviet institutes participating in the close cooperation. [Question] How can we summarize the new type of relations between Polish and Soviet institutes, scientific and research centers, etc.? [Answer] I would say that this represents a new economic category in world socialist economy. Close cooperation is not and cannot represent a new form with old content, but rather new content.

Until now, the links between economic topics were a result of relations between government organs such as the ministries and branch ministries. These organizations concluded and still conclude formal agreements. Actually, the important relations are on the institute level, and the quality of cooperation depends upon the quality, competence, and efficiency of these relations.

[Question] What was the stimulus for these novelties in the research institutes in both our countries?

[Answer] Close cooperation results from the basics of Polish economic reform and from the basic proposals governing increased reconstruction of the Soviet economy. In both our countries, the independence of the enterprises, institutes, etc. is growing. The role of branch ministries and central economic organizations, however, is declining.

[Question] The close scientific-technical cooperation is barely 1 year old. Currently, when we want to accelerate the development processes, a year

represents a period of time which must be considered. What can be counted as successes in the innovation undertaken, and what still remains to be solved?

[Answer] Specific scientific tasks which have already been jointly solved or are at an advanced stage belong to the successes.

Thus, for example the Cable Industry Institute and Energokabel OBR are developing technological equipment for the production of new cable modifications.

The Electrotechnological Institute and the V.I. Lenin Electrotechnologycal Institute are working on improved insulation for transformers.

The Moscow Institute of Motorization and FUM in Ostrzeszow are working on new types of electromagnetic brakes, production of which is to be initiated during the current 5-year plan.

The Moscow Motorization Institute and the VAZ Association are developing a design for a new delivery vehicle.

A principal matter to be settled concerns the continued simplification and exemption of scientific-technical cooperation from bureaucratic ties and restrictions. Much has already been done in this area. Much is being done now, especially in the Soviet Union. In this case, I am thinking of the well-known decisions of 24 September 1986 concerning the decentralization of a series of powers, effective 1 January 1.987. For now, however, insufficient elasticity of the mutual foreign trade mechanisms continues to represent the fundamental difficulty in the development of the forms and scope for close cooperation.

The Polish and Soviet scientific-technical organizations which are carrying out joint research and development programs should be exempted from having to hire an intermediary to take care of their business. They should be exempted from the foreign trade enterprise monopoly.

There are known cases where the arrangement of contract formalities by these enterprises for delivery of experimental components for joint testing took almost as much time as it took to develop and manufacture the components.

The mutual equivalency of these tests should be on the basis of contract prices established by the very organizations which are involved in the cooperation efforts.

The current strict formula for setting prices in the area of research and development work is totally ineffective. We welcome the mitigations adopted in this area by the foreign trade ministers this year as a light in the tunnel, all the while knowing that this does not constitute a complete solution of the problem.

In the Soviet Union, the role of the branch ministries should be and already has been modified insofar as close cooperation is concerned. This involves the simplification of the current multi-level, hierarchical structure of management of cooperation. This includes decreasing the role of formal coordination, often

voluntary, in order to increase the role of the economic factor, by establishing a mechanism for close involvement by the cooperating parties through participation in economic benefits. Close cooperation must be beneficial for the national economy as a whole, and also for the cooperating scientific-research institutes and their employees.

The council of directors hopes to develop concrete proposals for the issues discussed at the upcoming November session in Moscow, and to have the Subcommission for Cooperation in Scientific-Technical Matters consider them.

[Question] What are the research capabilities of both cooperating partners?

[Answer] Currently, this includes 47 Polish and 45 Soviet research organizations in such fields as machine industry, metallurgy, light industry, chemistry, mining, energy, agriculture, construction, and maritime economy.

In addition, in Poland there are over 30,000 people involved in this cooperation. In the near future, this capability will be expanded to include 40 more Polish and Soviet institutes, including many research organizations from such socially and economically important fields as medicine, agriculture, principally the fruit-growing and gardening sector.

Therefore, there is reason and need for improving this cooperation, all the more so, because it can become a nucleus for development of close cooperation within the entire socialist structure.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

GORYWODA MEETS GDR PLANNING CHIEF, SIGNS PIPELINE AGREEMENT

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Oct-2 Nov 86 p 6

[PAP correspondent report Jerzy Rasala report: "Manfred Gorywoda in the GDR"]

[Text] Berlin--PAP correspondent Jerzy Rasala writes: On Thursday Manfred Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission, was in Berlin.

He was received by Willi Stoph, premier of the GDR. During their talks, they emphasized the favorable development of economic and scientific and technical cooperation between Poland and the GDR.

Manfred Gorywoda conducted talks with Gerhard Schuerer, deputy premier and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission. They discussed the tasks of the central planning offices for 1987 created by the signing of the "Multi-year program for Cooperation between Polish People's Republic and the GDR in Science, Technology and Production to the Year 2000" by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker, secretary general of the Central Committee of the SED and the decisions made during the talks of Zbigniew Messner and Willi Stoph, the Polish and GDR premiers, in Berlin in October 1986.

They drew attention to the significance of the cooperation of both countries in scientific and technical advancement. They also engaged in an initial exchange of views on the coordination of the two countries' plans for 1991-95. They signed a multi-year agreement on regulation payments for shipping crude oil to the GDR by the Friendship Pipeline through Poland.

After his return from Berlin M. Gorywoda commented in his conversation with a PAP journalist that during the talks they had noted that the coordination of the 5-year plans of Poland the GDR has proceeded almost perfectly according to schedule. There are some delays, but ways for making them up have been agreed. "We have also decided on a new approach to the coordination of the plans for the 5-year period 1991-95. We must concentrate on production and scientific and technical advancement during these years, and we see a need for using new forms of developing and

coordinating the plans. We also signed a multi-year agreement between Poland and the GDR on the use of the Friendship Pipeline, which transports crude oil from the USSR to Poland and through Poland also to the GDR," he announced.

"We also agreed to new price terms for the transit of oil through this pipeline to the GDR. They ensure our ability to maintain this trunk line, covering the costs of current use, and also ensure a respectable profit for use as the service providers."

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## NEW DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL TRAIN ROUTES PLANNED

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Oct 86 pp 1, 8

[Article by Andrzej Kozminski: "More Trains Without Additional Cars"]

[Text] In Jachranka near Warsaw about 100 representatives of all the districts and services of Polish State Railways have been working for a month on a new passenger train schedule that will go into effect at the end of May next year. Work is nearing an end, so we can begin to tell our readers about the most important innovations in train travel from the spring of 1987 to the spring of 1988.

Seven new expresses will be added to the domestic service. Two, the Telimena and the Syrena, will connect the capital with Lodz and provide non-stop connections in the morning and the afternoon. Travel time will be only 1 and 1/2 hours, or a quarter of an hour less than the present fast trains on this route.

The express Pieniny will connect Warsaw with Nowy Sacz, and a second part of the train, with Rzeszow. The trip to Rzeszow through Tarnow will be an hour shorter than with the fast train San. The fast train to Oslztyn, the Kormoran, will be converted to an express, and thanks to the electrification of the line, the trip will also be an hour shorter.

The fast trains, the Albatros from Warsaw to Kolobrzeg and the Pomorzanin from Gdynia to Poznan and Lodz, will also become expresses. And the trains on these routes will save about 40 minutes to more than a 1 and 1/2 hours.

Finally, the new express Laikonik will provide the most rapid connect from Krakow (d. 5:20) to Gdynia (12:55) and back from Gdynia (d. 15:10) to Krakow (a. 23:03). The trip across Poland in one-half of a day will become possible because this train will go by electrified routes through Dzialdowo (120 km/hr) to the Main Railroad Truck Line (140 km/hr). This express, however, will run only during the summer season.

#### Shorter and Shorter Trips

The nine current expresses will run faster and shorten their trips by 3 to 36 minutes. The Neptune from Gdynia to Warsaw will run 20 minutes shorter; the Warta from Warsaw to Poznan, 25 minutes shorter; the Chrobry from Warsaw to Szczecin, 31 minutes shorter; and the Lech from Warsaw to Poznan, 46 minutes

shorter. This last train, which will be a non-stop, will make the trip in slightly more than 3 hours and achieve a maximum speed of 130 km/hr. This will be the fourth route, after the Katowice, Krakow, and Gdansk routes, on which the trains of the State Railways from the center of one city to the center of another will do battle with the airplane for passengers, who have to make the long trip to the airport.

The express, Chrobry, however, will be able to delay its departure from Szczecin from 3:30 to 4:17 and arrive in Warsaw at 10:20. This train leaves Szczecin too early and has not drawn the appropriate number of passengers.

Thanks to the new express connections only four cities of about 100,000 residents will not have such service. They are Jelenia Gora, Walbrzych, Legnica, and Elblag. Further, Gorzow Wielkopolski does not have express service from Warsaw.

In domestic transportation a few new long-distance trains will be added. Among them will be a train from Czestochowa to Gdynia. The fast train, Baltyk, from Gdynia to Poznan will add a group of wagons to Lodz thanks to the electrification of the Bydgoszcz line. About seven or eight trains will shorten their travel times, including the local from Gorzowa Wielkopolski to Warsaw.

#### Abroad More Rapidly

In international transportation the train, Varsovia, will lose its status as an inter-express in favor of the Batory (both run from Warsaw to Budapest). The inter-express Batory will use the Main Railway Trunk Line at a speed of 140 km/hr. The international fast train Chopin to Vienna from Warsaw will also use the Trunk Line to shorten its trip by 1 and 1/2 hours.

The fast train from Frankfurt am Main to Zgorzelec and Wroclaw to Warsaw will travel through Legnica instead of Jelenia Gora which will allow it to shorten its trip to Warsaw by three-quarters of an hour and to Frankfurt am Main by more than 1 and 1/2 hours.

The fast train to Leipzig and Prague will be replaced by two separate trains, but the one to Leipzig will travel through Warsaw to Lublin (and return). Also the fast train from Krakow to Berlin and Leipzig will be divided into two separate trains. Finally, the weekly train from Brno to Katowice will travel daily to Katowice and then to Bohumin in Czechoslovakia.

The increased number of connections, given the State Railways' shortage of wagons, will be achieved by making better use of the wagons they have, by shortening wagons' standing time at the end of the line and accelerating their circulation.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

'NEW TECHNOLOGY' CO-OP PLANNED FOR KRAKOW

Krakow ECHO KRAKOWA in Polish 1 Oct 86 pp 1,2

[Text] A proposal on statutes governing small innovative enterprises is to be discussed soon in the Sejm. Undoubtedly, this year a small cooperative named 'New technology,' which has not existed until now in Poland, will be established at the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy.

Less than a year ago, Prof Zygmunt Drzymala, director of the AGH [Academy of Mining and Metallurgy] Institute of Metallurgical Machinery and Automation made some comments in our column. He proposed the establishment of scientific production enterprises which would operate on the basis of cooperative law, settling their own accounts and manufacturing a limited series of prototype equipment. "Profit is guaranteed! It would be necessary to develop the technological base and in certain cases it would suffice to utilize the existing facilities for a second shift. We want to set up just such a scientific-engineering cooperative in our institute; we are presenting the ministry with a developed license."

The ministry approved the proposal, and Prof Drzymala was requested to co-author nationwide Polish legal statutes (he was appointed vice-chairman of one of the working groups of the Committee for Science and Technology Advancement under the Council of Ministers.) As a result, the proposal (already the second modified version) on statutes governing innovative enterprises is ready. Far-reaching financial, tax, and credit benefits are foreseen. Besides, foreign experience, Hungarian among other things, was utilized in part. These enterprises must be flexible, resilient, and being independent they can function at colleges, as well as in industry, and also as intercollegiate enterprises.

As it were, the Krakow cooperative 'New Technology' will serve as the general test. Everything is already prepared: employees, machinery, and the proper documents are all waiting. The People's Council is to pronounce an opinion, then there is still the court registration stage, so production will most likely start in January. Prof Drzymala notes that: "We will manufacture equipment based chiefly on our own patents institute, whose prototypes have passed the economy's test and for which there is a demand." He mentions as examples the first equipment manufactured which is an

apparatus for measuring blood clotting (the demand nationwide is great; the Krakow Academy of Medicine where a prototype is being used would gladly order 10 units), rotating-vibrating mills for grinding hard materials, and dozens of other useful equipment in limited production.

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## WARSAW DEPUTY MAYOR QUERIED ON LOCAL CONSUMER MARKET SUPPLY

Warsaw EXPRESS WIECZORNY in Polish 3-5 Oct 86 p 3

[Interview with Zbigniew Lippe, deputy mayor of Warsaw, by Leslaw Kalinski and Wojciech Koczanowicz]

[Question] How do you feel about Warsaw's consumer market, services and restaurants?

[Answer] The same as all citizens of Warsaw.

[Question] Self-criticism?

[Answer] There is too much self-criticism, please remember that a deputy mayor cannot do everything. He cannot, for instance, produce an abundance of goods at the marketplace. The market does not produce but sells.

[Question] Readers believe that it is easier to shop at other voivodships.

[Answer] They may think this to be true for two reasons; the first is objective. The most sought after goods are distributed to voivodships according to demographic indicators. The Warsaw voivodship has more than 2.5 million inhabitants and this denotes a certain amount of goods to be allotted the capital. If an additional 500,000 people travel to Warsaw to do their shopping, then it becomes evident that the city's supplies fall short by some 20 percent. There is still another reason which is subjective and equally important. It has to do with the general belief that the capital should be the country's market showplace. Therefore, a greater sense of disappointment is reached when, for the reasons stated above, supplies in Warsaw are found to be inadequate.

[Question] You mention 500,000 additional shoppers flocking to the city every day from outside Warsaw.

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Is everyone buying. The streets are not filled with people carrying bundles.

[Answer] I did not make it up. I would have been a poor administrator had I not known such key data.

[Question] Key?

[Answer] Yes. The forementioned half million was my case for additional supplies during talks with distributors.

[Question] Do these visitors purchase meat from the city's restaurants?

[Answer] All restaurants with the exception of a few in the same class as are found in the "Victoria" and "Forum" hotels do not receive either pork or beef deliveries.

[Question] Almost every rural township cooperative [GS] restaurant outside our voivodship offers pork for just under 300 zloty.

[Answer] Rural township cooperatives run their own pig farms, and for this reason, pork is listed on the menu. I do know that a private farm is often only a pretext to provide restaurants with regulated meat which is in defiance of laws promulgated by the department of domestic trade.

[Question] Could not "Spolem", for instance, begin its own pig farm in Warsaw?

[Answer] It seems that you do not read your own newspaper. EXPRESS, after all, wrote about a pig farm started by a Warsaw food cooperative with the intention of supplying local restaurants. Although this was a simple solution, a few stereotypes needed to be overcome along the way. The most successful pig farm today is found at Praga Polnoc which explains why this district's restaurants offer pork chops, pork knuckles, ribs and other Polish dishes.

[Question] You yourself said that if we include visitors, the population of our voivodship is 3 million. However, there are only a handful of restaurants in the capital of this large country where one can eat a decent meal.

[Answer] Do you want to hear another lecture on Poland's economic situation? How many kilograms of meat did the average Pole consume in 1960 and how much is he consuming today? I believe that it would be worthwhile to recall what took place between 1981-84. I am aware that it is unpopular to say that the situation is improving but this after all is the truth. There is more today than there was 2 years ago or even a year ago and this is just not with meat. However, we are still faced with the problem of whether we should sell the meat in stores, at markets through individual vendors or in restaurants as cutlets. We discuss this problem for the benefit of individual consumption. I for my part make certain that the capital receives more cold cuts than meat because such is the demand here.

[Question] How many collectivized restaurants in Warsaw turn a profit?

[Answer] About one third of them.

[Question] And how many restaurants leased to private individuals are losing money?

[Answer] A private manager does not subsidize. I will say outright that I am not against private management or anything else in accordance with the right to economic initiative. I do not believe, however, that private management is the only solution for improving the restaurant sector. Competition should prevail in the restaurant sector as it does in the marketplace. Competition will remove those who are inefficient, lazy and wasteful.

[Question] These are honorable words. What stands in the way of putting them into practice?

[Answer] This is not a theory. This is already being practiced, albeit slowly and not without a fight.

[Question] Why a fight? Will not the decision of a deputy mayor suffice?

[Answer] But what about a repeal of the decision due to personal hardships? What about repeated appeals? Administrative courts? I must prove that my decision is sound and certain of success. This, however, takes time.

[Question] The business community believes that you rule with an iron fist.

[Answer] Is that so? Perhaps they are correct. On the other hand, however, I do not have the power to fire the manager of a grocery store. He has his cooperative, his enterprise to answer to which can cancel his contract.

[Question] Would you like to have the power to fire people?

[Answer] To tell you the truth, there are times when I would. I have already mentioned some general problems but the situation also depends on those working in the trade, food, and service sectors.

[Question] Waiters in some restaurants do not have to punch in at work.

[Answer] I see that you gentlemen must have been looking through some old newspapers. Our discussion is beginning to focus, of no fault of my own, on the restaurant-food sector which is, after all, not the only sphere which comes under the scrutiny of city hall.

[Question] Sales clerks it is certain do not have to punch in at work but that is probably because they do not show up for work.

[Answer] That is a journalistic exaggeration. Stores often are closed but this has not, after all, reached epidemic proportions.

[Question] If we look at the number in ratio to the size of the city, the closing of a certain number of stores does not represent a serious problem. The residents of housing developments, however, look at this differently when they cannot buy bread.

[Answer] I will not be the first to say that there is a shortage of salespeople, especially in grocery stores. I advise stores on what needs to be done in order to recruit more workers. Those who listen generally do well.

[Question] And what about private managers?

[Answer] There is a shortage of them in this sector. Grocery stores sell goods having an official or regulated price. Turnover is relatively small, and therefore, earnings, especially at smaller stores, are limited. I believe, however, and have proof to back it up, that Warsaw merchants are not taking advantage of all the possibilities available to them to increase sales and profits.

[Question] Perhaps we should place office workers behind the counter? It is said that in the trade sector there are more people working in administration than there are in sales.

[Answer] I agree but individual stores are independent and autonomous enterprises.

[Question] What if a job at a store was better paying than one in an office?

[Answer] Yes, I have made a number of suggestions to directors and managers. I ask them whether four employes working at a store needing seven get paid for doing the work of seven? There are, after all, laws which permit this.

[Question] What is their reply?

[Answer] Unfortunately, not always the one we would like to hear. We are trying to provide people with a chance for an adequate, though honest wage, I see psychological rather than economic barriers hindering this. Barriers which can and should be broken because monetary laws are sufficiently flexible in this case. I must add that there is another side to this coin. Whenever there arises the possibility of earning a larger salary for honest work (such a possibility creates a socalled system of extended managerial powers) there are few takers. This is a horrible situation. I have already convinced a majority of Warsaw merchants that profits, and therefore earnings, are not only a matter of an adequate trade margin. They, to a large degreee, also depend on adequate sales. This fact is as old as the earth but difficult for some to grasp.

[Question] What if a municipal enterprise were to be created? Could you then not convince others that it pays to work hard behind a counter? That dishonesty will lead to punishment.

[Answer] Please do not press me against a wall. I will only say that the idea is neither new nor far-fetched. Let us arrange to meet in a few months to discuss this matter. As a side note, I must add that I am unable to demand the implementation of several solutions but I can apply pressure. I do this and create conditions for competition; I supervise and in some cases hand out fines. There is still one other form of pressure which has been seldom applied up to now, and that is, bank credits. Only those who run efficient stores and restaurants should receive them. Those who do not will be left empty-handed.

[Question] Will the city's stores ever be open on every Saturday?

[Answer] Are you certain that this is necessary?

[Question] Why do you ask? Of course it is. It would be enough to just visit any Saturday or Sunday open-air market. They draw considerable crowds.

[Answer] Did you know that I was criticized for such markets?

[Question] If attractive goods are hidden behind a store counter during the week in order to be sold later at a Saturday or Sunday market.

[Answer] This is not true. Nothing is hidden. The same goods sold at markets are found in stores. They are, however, more visible at markets because there is no storage space, there are no warehouses--goods must be placed on shelves. Everything is sold. Hard to find goods make up no more than 15 percent of all goods being sold. Unpopular items which sit on store shelves or in warehouses are quickly sold at markets. I will add that this benefits the sellers so much so, that even office workers stand behind booth counters at Saturday and Sunday markets in order to earn extra money.

[Question] How much can they earn?

[Answer] From 2,500 to as much as 6,000-7,000 zloty. I was, among other things, criticized for this. I was accused of corrupting people by taking away something they themselves had fought for, a 5 day work week. But I did not take anything away from anyone. I do not care if Kowalski works only 5 days a week as long as a store is open during the whole week. This certainly sounds straightforward but my talks with union members are not at all easy. Moreover, their arguments also have weight and it would be wrong if I were to ignore them. I believe that it is possible to reach some sort of sound compromise on this matter.

[Question] Where does the money to pay higher salaries for work done at weekend markets come from?

[Answer] This money is allocated in accordance with financial regulations and subject to sales. Individuals work for firms which are not taxed on the above normal wage fund. City hall most certainly does not pay anything.

[Question] What if this system were applied to stores? No one would close them on Saturday and perhaps it would even be possible to buy something at night.

[Answer] It is not that simple. There are, for example, laws governing material liability which places constraints on such action. Employees working at an open-air market receive goods worth say 100,000 zloty which they must later account for. At a store millions of zloty come into play, therefore, in order for employees to be allowed to work on Saturdays, everyone would have to agree and this, as experience shows, is difficult to achieve. I do not, however, believe that laws on property liability could be changed. As far as having grocery stores open at night, I do not think that they are in a position to work out sums large enough to entice people to work after closing hours.

[Question] A bottle of vodka already costs close to 1,000 zloty. Bootleggers are making fortunes on illegal sales.

[Answer] The sale of alcohol by law is not counted into profits and does not influence the level of a salesperson's earnings. I mention this not because I want to say that nothing can be done but rather to show the various problems which need to be overcome. Warsaw, you can be certain, will always have illegal sales in alcohol.

[Question] It is said that you were reprimanded for periodically sidestepping laws on market fees for the sellers of farm produce.

[Answer] Was I to allow tomatoes to rot? As far as the supply of fruits and vegetables are concerned, would not everyone agree that Warsaw is rated the best in the country on this score.

[Question] Prices, however, are still high.

[Answer] Yes, but only at private stores and some agents. We do not allow them to get carried away because competition from larger stores and state farms keeps prices in check. You cannot say that prices at the "Brodno" stores are high. We should have more stores like "Brodno" and "Mysiadlo". I give myself credit for introducing competition to the capital's marketplace. Besides "Spolem," the other grocery stores in operation are "Igloopol," "Agricop," the already mentioned "Brodno" and "Mysiadlo," and "Duchnica" run by the Agricultural Producer Cooperative [RSP]. I believe, as I have already stated that only competition can significantly influence the level of supplies and service. We are already faced with a shortage of store space in the city, a shortfall of several hundreds of thousands of square meters of surface area. In reality, if someone is to get a store, then someone else has to have his taken away. I have already discussed the problems associated with this.

[Question] What do you see to be your greatest success during the 5 years of directing Warsaw's consumer market?

[Answer] Introducing competition to the marketplace as well as bringing cooperation between the market and industry to a new form. I have in mind the joint partnerships which "Spolem" and the SPHW have formed with producers. The SPHW have formed with producers. The SPHW has formed a partnership with "Elpo" (a store on Targowska Street selling shirts and knitwear), and with "Alka" (a store on Rutkowskiego Street selling shoes). New partnerships and new, better supplied stores will appear still in this year. The merchants will provide the location and staff and the producer his best goods including those of export quality. The costs and profits will be divided in half. Although this idea is a simple one, we are the first in the country to put it into practice.

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## CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT POLICY DISCUSSED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 9 Oct 86 pp 1,5

[Text] New solutions and regulations concerning the broadly inclusive labor sector, which are fundamental to all workers and concern all citizens, represent a topic of concern to the department directors for employment of the all-Polish council and are currently being discussed at an 8-10 October meeting being held at the Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Service Affairs [MPPiSS].

Therefore, what new regulations in employment policy are being predicted for the near future?

As they reported in their statements, Andrzej Paczos, MPPiSS deputy minister, and Tadeusz Wszalkowski, employment department director, it is only a matter of days until the publication of the newest issue of MONITOR POLSKI which includes the Council of Ministers' ordergoverning principles for employment of persons in occupations which are suffering form a shortage of qualified employees. They will be able to earn salaries without any restrictions and, at the same time, still retain their retirement status.

In accordance with basic trends in employment policy, its regulations are proceeding consistently in the direction of increasing the activity of working persons who want to or can work, thereby establishing optimal conditions for them. It is worthwhile to remember that in March of this year, the ceiling on the level of earnings for the average retiree was increased to 168,000 zloty annually. A solution is also being prepared with the goal of encouraging those who have qualified for retirement benefits to continue working. This will consist of a special supplement which will increase the pension for every year worked after one has qualified for retirement.

Considering that employment and wages are two interrelated matters, it is worthwhile to report on the proposed change in the principles governing minimum compensation, as well as partial indexing which will go into effect in January 1987. According to the MPPiSS proposals, minimum compensation will increase from 5,400 to 6,850 zloty as of January 1987, with the understanding that this matter is in the midst of negotiation with the trade unions which are proposing a somewhat higher figure.

The beginning of work place certification and review of the organizational framework of the economy and the nation, the improvement in the labor law

with the labor code in the forefront, represent the means whose goal is the rational utilization and distribution of the personnel potential which we currently possess. During the meeting, there was discussion of the many problems concerning employment, since this currently represents an area of extreme complexity. The problem of a current nature concerning the employment of vocational school graduates, however, deserves special mention. Effective this year, it appears that regulations which obligate those enterprises which do not share the costs of educating the youth to repay these costs, are creating problems in certain local areas.

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## WAGE POLICY GUIDELINES FOR 1987 OUTLINED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 21 Oct 86 p 3

[Unsigned article: "Work Decides: Wage Policy Guidelines for 1987"]

[Text] What are the guidelines for wage policy for the coming year according to information from the Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Service Affairs?

The regulation that concerns all working people most directly is the contemplated change in the way the lowest wage level is calculated and its partial indexing. Thus, in the coming year there will be a continuing mechanism using this wage category that partially adjusts for the rising costs of living. On 1 January 1987 the level of the lowest wage scale according to the Ministry's proposal will rise to 6850 zloty from 5400 zloty. Negotiations with the labor unions, which have proposed a slightly higher level, however, have not yet ended. It is worth recalling that the lowest wage constitutes an essential wage category that applies not only to a small number of the lowest paid workers, but has a significant influence on the structure of the entire wage system and directly affects the levels of the components: seniority supplements, anniversary bonuses, and others.

The wage policy for 1987 will be strictly subordinated to the anti-inflation policy that counters the trend toward wage scales not warranted by labor productivity. In the production sphere the following guidelines, systematic measures are anticipated: limitation of so-called measured formulas for taxes on wages above the standards in favor of unmeasured formulas, parametric sharpening of those wage increases that exceed the level set in the Central Annual Plan, elimination of individual reductions granted economic units. Some systematic reductions, which will be assigned according to the new rules in the so-called Synthetic Wage Evaluation being prepared in the ministry, however, are anticipated. Because of the anti-inflation policy, reductions will be given very selectively. These same causes will require the use of legal regulations that increase the penalties for those who permit wages payments not warranted by labor productivity.

A modification of the law on factory remuneration systems that meets Sejm guidelines and prescribes the requirements for shifting to these systems is being prepared. Among the prerequisites, it is anticipated, will be the mandatory introduction of technically verified standards. It is worth adding that the negotiations with the trade unions also touch on how such important components of wages as seniority supplements are to be handled.

As regards the budget arena, the guidelines propose the unification of the several valorization systems presently functioning and the retention of the overriding principle that wages in the budget arena be set in proper relation to the level in the material arena. The application of a uniform method for evaluating work, UMEWAP '85, should be particularly helpful. Moreover, there is a mutual relationship between the wage policy and the present organizational effort to review all of the job positions and structures in the economy and the state.

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## NEW COKING PLANT AT KATOWICE STEELWORKS

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Stanislaw Zielinski]

[Text] Katowice. When the thermostat reaches 1,200 degrees centigrade, the [coking] chambers will be filled with coal. The first coke oven battery will start up shortly at the newly-built coking plant at the Katowice Steelworks. Fired up on 15 September, it will be heated for approximately 90 days. In accordance with the schedule, the first coking coal should be ready on 15 December.

Following the construction of the cold-rolled metals branch at the Pokoj Steelworks, and the rails' heat treatment branch at the Katowice Steelworks, the newly-built coking plant represents our third and largest investment project in carbon metallurgy, finalized as a result of Soviet credits, including deliveries of indispensable materials, construction design, and equipment.

I am full of praise for the Polish engineers and builders, and this is not said purely out of courtesy, notes Nikolaj Olkov, chief of the team of Soviet specialists on site at the Katowice Steelworks. After all, the facts are what counts, and the irrefutable evidence is that in just over 2½ years following resumption of this very modest investment project, the coking plant has already started operation. Admittedly, only the first of four batteries will start up soon, but considering the technological process, this means that the entire new and modern factory will begin operations.

Above all, technology prejudgets the modernity of coking plant 2 at the Katowice Steelworks, since this is its official name. N. Olkov contends that this has proven to be so in the Soviet license for dry quenching of coke.

It is difficult to get to the bottom of technological complexity. Suffice it to say that with the wet precooling of coke method, a significant amount of impure steam and coke dust is released into the atmosphere and causes serious pollution of the environment. Whereas, the new method is incomparably safer for the environment and economically more efficient.

The dry quenching of coke method allows for the recovery of thermal energy from the heated coke and thereby can be utilized in the factory thermal plant for the production of power, as well as heating residential areas. Therefore, there is no need to built a traditional power plant which would burn approximately 250,000 tons of coal annually and also pollute the environment.

The Katowice Steelworks coking plant will not be limited to the production of coke for metallurgic needs. Coal derivative products will be recovered and processed locally. Previously desulfurized coking gas will supply the [coke oven] batteries as well as the local gas pipeline. The sulfuric acid manufactured at the same time will be used for the production of ammonium sulfate. Consequently, the steelworks will also be a producer of artificial fertilizer.

Nikolaj Olkov adds that as with every large construction site there is no shortage of problems even here. Above all, they are due to the size of the project. The Soviet Union must supply approximately 100,000 tons of materials, construction, as well as equipment, and the distances are considerable. Together with our Polish allies, we are endeavoring to surmount the difficulties in order to finish on schedule and not to slow down the work tempo. The director of the coking plant under construction, Dr Engineer Piotr Dybala, has noted that it is not an easy task to coordinate the work of 11,000 employees from over 70 enterprises, and it is this number of firms who are currently working on the project, together with the general contractor Budostal 2 of Krakow. Work is in full swing and everyone knows his job. The first battery of coke ovens has already been started up, so time is passing by more rapidly.

The second battery of coke ovens will start up in February, with the following two during the fourth quarter of 1987. The ultimate production goal of the plant will be on the annual scale of 2,857,000 tons of coke, which will completely cover the demands of two large coke ovens.

The chief technician of the coke plant, engineer Zbigniew Butkiewicz, says that we are installing here equipment which, until now, has been unknown in Poland's metallurgical industry. Without a doubt, this is a great impediment. After all, dry coking gas installations until now have not been in operation in any socialist country outside the Soviet Union. In addition, we will be the second country in the partnership benefitting from this technology.

Engineer Butkiewicz does not conceal the fact that without the assistance of the Soviet specialists, who provide their expertise every day, even if inevitable mistakes are not made, in all certainty the work would take longer. This is understandable. At the same time, however, the tempo is satisfactory to both sides.

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## RAW MATERIALS SHORTAGE IN LIGHT INDUSTRY REVIEWED

Lodz GLOS ROBOTNICZY in Polish 19 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] The difficult raw material situation in the light industry sector has become the subject of studies by groups of deputies of the Sejm Commission on Industry. In the past 2 days, the group, under the leadership of the deputy from Pabianice, Wladyslaw Leszek Janecki, visited the ZPJ [Silk Industry Plant] "Ortal," ZPDZ [Knitwear Goods Plant] "Olimpia," LZPB [Lodz Cotton Industry Plant] "Obronci Pokoju," as well as PHZ [Foreign Trade Enterprise] "Textilimpex" in Lodz. We asked the chairman of the group to give us his initial impressions of the visit.

We are trying to collect materials in order to give a reliable presentation to the Sejm Commission concerning this problem. We talked with the businessmen at Textilimpex, which is an importer of basic raw materials, in order to formulate an opinion concerning information obtained from the enterprises. During the course of the visit, the deputies asked numerous questions. Some are themselves employed in light industry, while others have come into contact with its specifics for the first time. When they first walked into the "Obronci Pokoju" plant into the Saurerowski loom weaving facility they also became convinced that the noise there is perhaps even louder, for example, than in the steelworks.

Returning to the subject at hand, we undertook it because the signals coming from in from around the country depicted a very difficult situation. After all, there were also serious raw material supply problems in my firm "Pamotex." The situation in the enterprises was often irritating; almost as if because of the raw material supply problem, people were ordered to make something out of nothing.

Is there any chance of solving this problem? From the information obtained by us, it appears that the situation will improve, but we cannot say anything definite about a bright prospect. The raw materials situation in general is becoming difficult on the world scale. Therefore, it will be necessary to answer many difficult questions. Be it whether it is worthwhile to invest money into old enterprises using technology from the end of the 19th century, or rather to invest in highly efficient equipment and employees in modern enterprises? What should the structure of the broad spectrum of production in our industry look like? Should export have an implicit priority above other needs?

Businessmen reporting to the deputies on activities concerning the raw material supply situation are opting unequivocally for this very approach in the matter. They are indicating that the higher and more profitable the export of our goods, then the possibilities for import of materials will also be greater.

The reason for the raw material problem in the light industry is the nation's payment problem. We cannot obtain all our raw materials in the socialist countries. Thanks to cooperation with the Soviet Union our industry does not feel the shortages of short and medium-fiber cotton. Supply problems are, however, being experienced with long-fiber cotton, which must be imported for hard currency. The same is true of wool. The worst problems, however, are being encountered in the supply of chemical fibers.

As "Surtex" officials have indicated, the shortage of long-fiber cotton will increase to 332 tons by the fourth quarter of 1986. Thanks to the purchase of wool in Western Europe we are not currently threatened with a work stoppage because of material shortages. If, however, it concerns chemical fibers imported from capitalist nations, based on the 19,700 tons of planned imports, we have only received 9,900 tons thus far; therefore domestic industry cannot obtain the needed import levels.

As director Stanislaw Jaros informed us, Textilimpex is undertaking various tests to obtain raw materials, not exclusively for dollars, but also for Polish goods. Such contracts were concluded this year with European socialist countries and also with China, and recently with Yugoslavia.

There is no doubt that considering the current situation, the most important problem is the rational utilization of the rwa materials available. There can be no talk of production of inferior quality goods if the objective conditions for highest quality production exist. This also concerns the modern design and technological attractiveness of our goods.

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**'POLONIA' FIRMS VOICE NEEDS IN LIGHT OF JOINT VENTURE LAW**

Warsaw KURIER POLSKI in Polish 29 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] A meeting of the Polish-Polonia Chamber of Industry and Trade Council "Inter-Polcom" took place. MHWiU [Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services] representatives, the government plenipotentiary for foreign enterprises involved in small-scale production, representatives of the Central Commission for Speculation Matters, as well as directors of provincial chamber delegations took part in it.

The council listened to the administration's report concerning activities undertaken up to this point and familiarized itself with the current processes concerning the operation of foreign enterprises involved in small-scale production.

It was determined, among other things, that Polonia firms operating in the country for the past 10 years have been instrumental in improving the supply situation on the domestic market, and have achieved good export results.

Despite certain shortcomings noted by the government supervisory organs, for example, in the area of production quality control or compliance with the tax system, the spot occupied by the foreign enterprise in the Polish economic system remains unquestionable.

Inter-Polcom sees the need for further improvement in the legal regulations and norms which would define the status of the enterprises more precisely (for example, in the supply procurement or financial system areas), they would also facilitate their development in the direction of increased exports, cooperation with government industry, and use of the most modern technology. These issues are taking on specific meaning because of the opening up of new opportunities for the investment of foreign capital in Poland, on the basis of law no. 23 of April 1986. In the chamber's opinion, there will be cooperation in order to properly direct the activities of the Polonia firms, as well as the carrying out of promotional activity in order to establish corporations using foreign capital.

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## LOCAL EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON REFORM EFFORT

Poznan GAZETA POZNANSKA in Polish 27-28 Sep 86 p 3

[Article by Maciej Lastowiecki]

[Text] The link between politics and economics was stressed repeatedly in theory, while in practice it was sometimes emphasized very forcibly and painfully. Therefore, there is nothing surprising in the fact that much effort was devoted to economic matters in the PZPR Poznan Provincial Committee report concerning party provincial organization activity. The report carried out an evaluation revealing the distance traversed since the previous conference which had taken place in 1984. I do not intend to mention here the statistical data concerning the development of the province during this period of time. The readers can find information on the subject by reading the conference report. I would, however, like to concentrate my attention on the major problem, on which, in my opinion, much depends, and it involves the processes related to economic reform activity.

The reform produced many pluses and also many minuses. This, however, was expressed in the materials prepared for the conference. One thing is certain, reform has already brought positive results to the economy and also to Poznan Province. Economic stabilization has taken place, and production is growing from year to year; all this is worthy of emphasis, considering the lower employment and significant reduction of funds allocated for imports of raw materials and materials. Some believed that halting access to credits and economic restrictions would bring the economy to its knees. This did not happen, quite the contrary. National income and work output is growing. There is improvement in the domestic market supply situation, although it is far from sufficient in relation to demand. The role of the enterprises and their employees has grown with regard to solving crucial economic problems. The reform, in fact deserves much of the credit.

There were, however, also negative phenomena. At this point there do not appear to be any more serious effects of reform in the area of structural modifications of problems of effectiveness. As a rule, in the enterprises there has been no improvement in the expenditures field (a typical example is construction); improved quality of production, better utilization of labor resources, and innovative processes all take a long time. The conclusion therefore is that the dynamics and depth of the existing changes do not correspond to the public expectations and challenges of contemporary society.

One meets with the contention that the basic reason for this is the fact that reform operates under conditions of economic disequilibrium. Therefore, its mechanisms cannot function effectively. If this situation were to last longer, then there is apprehension that the processes connected with the new economic solutions can succumb to degeneration which would threaten to discredit reform.

The achievement of equilibrium, however, is not a simple matter. It is linked together with price, wage, investment, and debt policy, and exchange rates, and our society is very sensitive to these problems. Therefore, there is need for compromise.

For example, the compromises visible on the price level are an expression of the conflict between the attempt to shape price equilibrium and the adjustment of supply prices to world prices, and public demands resulting in administrative restrictions on price increases.

Wage compromises result from the conflict between the desire for strict subordination of wage increases on production growth and increased efficiency, and strong pressure in the direction of increasing wages above the realistic capabilities of the economy. As a general rule, investment compromises are a test of the reconciliation of those concepts favoring investment activity, which ensures rapid economic results with a need for financing advanced investment programs. In the case of Poznan Province this concerns, among other things, the Poznan Roller Bearing Factory and the WSK Injection Pumps Factory.

It appears, however, that the current achievement of economic equilibrium is within reach. Production tasks defined in the 5-year plan are familiar and do not guarantee complete coverage of demand at the current prices.

Production will be growing much slower than average wages. I personally believe that many of us have had enough of the situation where even though we have money at our disposal we cannot find any goods on the market.

This does not mean that in 3 or 5 years down the line it will be possible to buy everything without encountering any problems. It appears, however, that market shortages of specific goods can already be eliminated. Practice has demonstrated that even considering the current level of production or its slow growth, we can still satisfy public demand in specific areas of the market. We must, however, be more courageous in our intentions with regard to restoring market equilibrium.

I believe, for example, that it would be necessary to abolish the apportioned sales quota allocated for young married couples with regard to durable goods. The Consultative Economic Council proposes, for example, to use greater restraint than in the past with regard to increasing prices on food articles, and at the same time employ equilibrium prices for items which are of a less sensitive nature for the public. Thanks to this, it would be possible, for example, to maintain the continuity of sales of tea, coffee, or raisins.

I cannot understand at all why the government agrees to the maintenance of such a high disparity between the official price and the free market price with regard to automobiles. This is also true of washing machines, refrigerators, freezers, and vacuum cleaners.

The achievement of market equilibrium would also allow for the gradual restriction in the distribution of raw materials and materials, and the subsequent elimination of the rationing of these goods. This is also necessary because the material stimuli for energy and material conservation are not very energetic. Incidentally, the subsidies on gasoline prices seem absurd to me.

The utilization of equilibrium prices for a large number of goods would allow for a significant reduction in subsidies. At the same time, the proposal for shifting the subsidies in dispute to the organs of the wholesale trade and from the raw material phase to the finished product phase deserves consideration. This would represent a further step on the road to the fulfillment of the ultimate reform model.

It appears from this that reform credibility and success is becoming more dependent upon the work of the central authorities. In the past, we were inclined to believe that reform denotes mainly a change in the economic-financial principles of the enterprises. Now it appears that these changes cannot be accomplished without the appropriate modifications on the central level. This mainly concerns the budget and credits, which are causing a growth in inflation. For example, a proposition was formulated in the current year's budget concerning the excess of funds in the enterprises, and therefore also the need to limit them. At the same time, however, subsidies exceeded one billion zloty, and the wide range of [tax] relief was preserved. This signifies that the budget like a good father helps those for whom it is difficult, not for objective reasons, but rather due to carelessness or indolence and at the cost of one who is competent and highly efficient. The result is such that when the economic-financial system is soft on the enterprises then it is hard on the ordinary citizen. There is no remedy when efficiency is not enforced, and someone must pay for it.

The 10th Party Congress declared itself in favor of the continuation of the economic reform process, and for the achievement of its ultimate form. This, however, necessitates the support of the public, and above all party organizations and not only those which function in the workplace. Although it happens that the immediate interests of the enterprises often conceal the broad social concerns. Therefore, now more than ever the role of the party organizations is growing in stimulating and initiating the activities of the labor force which is in agreement with the direction of economic reform. This is fundamental in that economic logic is not always in accordance with public logic, especially when life presents so many hardships.

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## COMMENTARY ON RECENT ZLOTY DEVALUATION

Warsaw RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE in Polish No 121 9 Oct 86 p 8

[Article by Tomasz Bartoszewicz: "Devaluation"]

[Text] Practitioners of foreign trade greeted the widely advertised devaluation of the zloty on 1 September 1986 with skepticism. To be sure, the current exchange rate for the end of August was devalued about 24 percent, but the new rate, most believe, is still insufficient to stimulate exports.

According to the theory of the so-called submarginal rate, its level should ensure profitability of 75-85 percent of the exports. The rate after devaluation should ensure the profitability of 75 percent of the exports to the second payments area (at least in the opinion of the National Bank of Poland). But why was the lower threshold for the submarginal rate chosen, and why was inflation, which is running about 20 percent annually (according to the Central Office of Statistics), not incorporated into the calculations?

The bank's explanations of these questions is, to say the least, muddy. Chairman W. Baka did announce the adoption, in the near future, of the so-called floating rate or, if you prefer, a creeping rate, which is to be constantly adjusted to the level of profitability of exports. This explanation is, however, not an answer to the question: Why was the initial level set so low?

Specialists on the issue have shown that fear of the influence of devaluation on retail price movements is the real cause. Moreover, these fears are alluded to by representatives of an influential ministry. If we recollect that this ministry has a decisive voice in the advisory committee of the chairman of the National Bank, who sets the rate of exchange, the problem stands revealed.

Are the fears of inflationary effects of devaluation not exaggerated? The Institute for the Study of Trade Cycles and Trends has clearly stated that a devaluation of 10 percent leads to a 1 or 2 percent increase in prices. Then, what is the real issue?

Some circles are generally convinced that devaluation minimally affects the profitability of exports. Contacts between producers for export goods and the foreign trade enterprises are not relations among equals. Poland is a producers market. Foreign trade must accept what is available without grimacing too much, and in no case may it negotiate about details in cost calculations. But is the currency rate a parameter without meaning in Poland?

In the opinion of many specialists, a "shock wave" devaluation, on the order of 50-70 percent, would produce concrete and measurable results in reorienting industry toward exports.

The other side of the coin is that a reduced rate of exchange of convertible currencies to the zloty would increase imports, as was indicated at the last meeting of the Sejm Commission on Foreign Economic Cooperation and Maritime Trade. Simply in zloty terms the cooperative elements and materials for production imported from abroad are usually significantly cheaper than domestic ones. If we add to this the well-known problems with supply, it is not surprising that every producer prefers imports. In recent months this procedure has become somewhat more difficult for the retained earnings accounts, as it is euphemistically described, have lost their patency. This situation has not changed the economy's pattern.

One can agree with the claim that the exchange rate itself will create little mischief as long as the pricing system undergoes no essential changes, and the domestic market remains unstable. As regards prices significant progress has appeared on the horizon. Janusz Kaczurba, the deputy minister for foreign trade, announced in the Sejm that as of the middle of next year we will use only transaction prices for exports and imports. If this is so, the role of the exchange rate will increase.

Everything depends then on whether the National Bank announced modification of the principles governing the setting of the exchange rate and the shift to a floating rate will be used to move away from the present policy of not keeping up with inflation. Skeptics do not think so. Were that they were wrong!

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ECONOMY

POLAND

BRIEFS

LENIN STEELWORKS MODERNIZATION--Over 30 years of activity the steelworks has resulted in considerable deterioration of machinery and equipment. In 1985, 30 billion zloty were spent for repairs alone. In 1984, due to party initiative and the support of the central authorities, it was determined that there was an urgent need for modernization of the steelworks. The allocation of 71 billion zloty in the current 5-year plan for the modernization of the Lenin Steelworks is a result of these efforts. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Oct 86 p 2] 12229

PLANT CONTRACT WITH GDR--For the past few days a contract totaling 7.5 billion zloty for the construction of a factory for graphitizing carbon electrodes at the Chemiekombinat in Bitterfeld, East Germany is being implemented. The contract was concluded by Centrozap, the Katowice Foreign Trade Center with Import Industrie Anlagen of East Germany. This includes the construction of an entire facility beginning with the initial technical plan up through the supply of machinery and technical equipment for Poland for warranty testing. The plant should be in operation by November 1989. [Brief] Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 9 Oct 86 p 1] 12229

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MILITARY

POLAND

COMPUTER APPLICATIONS ADVANCES, REACTIONS

Foreign Microcomputers at Officer Schools

Warsaw WOJSKOWY PRZEGLAD TECHNICZNY in Polish No 10, Oct 86 p 438-439

[Excerpts] The proliferation of microcomputers in Poland is especially demonstrated by the growing number of devices newly produced by state industry and Polonia firms, plans and forecasts, the creation of new points of sale and import preferences. There are also appearing new specialized publishing houses such as "Bajtek", "Komputer", "Informatyka, komputery, systemy" and "Hi Fi Audio-Video". Some periodicals have now permanently included columns on microcomputers, monitors, printers, peripheral devices and their uses. There has been a rise in the number of newspaper and periodicals articles and catalogues of user programs have also been made available this year.

The spread of computer technology is also demonstrated by the high level of attendance and interest shown in the 1st International Exposition, "Home, Office, Personal Computer '86" that was held in Warsaw in April of this year. Thirty-five well-known domestic and foreign firms took part in this event, demonstrated their newest products and provided detailed information on the uses of microcomputer technology. The exposition was attended by over 8000 persons including representatives of schools, scientific research centers, government institutions and industry. There have been announced still more exhibitions and demonstrations of the practical uses of modern computers. The possibilities are great and software has been prepared for areas such as the following: statistics, mathematical analysis, linear algebra, function approximation, optimalization, engineering, economics, finance, medicine, filing and sorting, educational programs (English language lessons, chemistry, physics, mathematics, music, etc.), programming of external devices, user programs (27), data-processing (10 possible variants), graphic programs (11 variants) and auxiliary programs (8). Available software also includes many types of games: classical strategic (13), classical (9), adventure-testing (35), adventure-animated (4), sports/dexterity (7), strategic (8), strategic/manual dexterity (7), simulations/vehicle operation (7), simulations/system operation (3), puzzles and guessing games (5) and other dexterity games (147 possible variants).

All of this shows unquestioned progress. Programs have increased the possibilities for making effective use of microcomputers, especially those that operate on integrated system. However, these are perhaps too often used solely for entertainment but maybe that is just a preliminary stage that helps to acquaint children and young people with a technology that can later be used for more serious purposes.

Some feel that such forms of entertainment do not require such complicated and expensive equipment and this brings into focus the matter of programs more oriented toward didactic, organizational, reporting, educational and cultural concerns. I feel that this is what our schools, higher schools, institutions and businesses need.

Generally speaking, computer use is much better in the military and especially in military academies and high officer schools which already posses many domestic and foreign computers. These computers are most often used for general and specialized military training at institutions such as the Communications Higher Officer School, the Rocket and Artillery Troops Higher Officer School, the Armored Troops Higher Officer School and to some extent in the military secondary schools. Military specialists have developed their own programs, are popularizing them and exchanging experiences with others.

The unquestioned progress achieved in the use of microcomputers at higher officer schools has been demonstrated by the exhibit organized by the Chief Directorate of Military Training in April of this year. Specialists from several higher officer schools demonstrated the totally correct use of microcomputers, especially for the purpose of teaching general tactics, artillery theory and practice, preparation and administration of examinations and combat engineering actions. Representatives from the Military Institute of Data-Processing demonstrated the practical uses of modern microcomputers in general education.

#### Computer Based Training Feasibility Study

Warsaw PRZEGLAD WOJSK LADOWYCH in Polish No 9, Sep 86 pp 87-88

[Article by Col Ryszard Lozynski: "Technical Data-Processing Equipment in Didactics"]

[Text] One of the basic tasks of higher education is to improve the teaching efficiency of the given school. This task can be met only by didactic activity, better organization of work and by finding reserve potential in the didactic process.

In the 1980's, the use of computers or microcomputers has become essential to teaching and the key problem is finding a rational manner of employing them.

In a school for our future signals officers, the teaching staff undertook a study in 1982-1985 to determine the possibilities for using a computer (from

the Computer Center) with a terminal in the form of a dot-matrix printer [drukarka znakowo-mozaikowa] to teach subjects such as mathematics, physics and electronics.

Analysis of the teaching program led to the choice of certain subjects that could be taught using an ODRA-1305 computer. With the use of 14 data-processing programs computers were introduced to the teaching of the above three subjects in experimental groups.

The selected courses took the form of mathematical and laboratory exercises as these best showed the feasibility of using computers as a teaching aid. Aside from the DZM-180SR printer, the MERA-7952 monitor was added in the final phase of the experiment.

An analysis was made of the use of this equipment in the teaching of general and general technical subjects in selected practical coursework and the following conclusions were reached:

1. The use of computers in selected general and general technical courses were the basis of achievements by the experimental groups. The experimental groups did better at learning physics and electronics than did the control groups but in mathematics, the differences were not significant.

2. The use of a computer with various peripheral devices (terminals) also produced many education benefits such as:

-- familiarizing the student with computers and their efficiency and speed, maintenance and several aspects of operating a computer system;

-- making coursework (especially practical activities) more interesting;

-- increasing student participation in his own learning;

-- increasing the efficient use of class time by easing the performance of complicated calculations (and allowing the "saved" time to be used to better explain the studied problems and solve other tasks);

-- providing greater accuracy to calculations;

-- acquainting students with the complexity and magnitude of problems solved in practice.

3. Computer use has also shown the following didactic advantages:

-- reduces the time allotted to performing necessary calculations in the preparation of laboratory reports;

-- uses data to produce quick and legible graphs of analyzed phenomena;

-- simulates electrical circuits which allows practical definition of characteristics that are hard to achieve under real conditions.

#### Officers Balk at Command-Control Automation

Warsaw PRZEGLAD WOJSK LOTNICZYCH I WOJSK OBRONY POWIETRZNEJ KRAJU in Polish No 11, Nov 86 pp 20-22

[Article by Lt Marian Koselski and Lt Wojciech Nawrotek: "For and Against Automation"]

[Excerpts] For many months now, the Polish press has seen a wave of more or less serious articles in the subject of automation. In general, these articles describe the new items appearing on the western computer market and for many authors, that is what automation is all about. The publications also show a lack of a systematic approach to this science. There are, of course, exceptions such as Professor W.M. Turski's article from LITERATURA (W.M. Turski, "A jednak informatyka" [And What About Automation?], LITERATURA, 24 January 1986) in which he writes about "the sad fact of Poland's very backward place among the list of countries using computers". For justifiable reasons, he did not describe the army's use of automation which may set the standard for the rest of the national economy.

For the military, automation is above all the automated command systems used by the troops of the National Air Defense [OPK]. Generally speaking, automated command systems may be defined as command systems equipped with semiautomatic and automatic technical devices that can continuously, rapidly and unfailingly realize a series of command processes.

The first automated command systems appeared in the 1960's and these fulfilled that period's requirements for accurate and efficient processing of data about the situation in the air. However, the requirements have grown ever since then and these systems have had to keep up with the changes. Automated command systems should provide accurate data to persons at all levels of command and streamline the direction of troop actions. At the same time, these systems should also make it possible to constantly monitor the air situation in various regions and altitudes and allow the collection, processing, evaluation and transmission of this data. Their chief purpose should be to aid the commander in directing activities and in decision-making. At the same time, the commander cannot be flooded with a stream of superfluous information and the data provided him must be properly selected and limited to what he most needs and demands.

All of these stipulations have been met by the automated command systems that appeared in the 1970's. This was a new generation of equipment based on high-powered digital computers and have functioned nearly unchanged until only recently. It has only been the appearance of microprocessors and associated integrated systems that has made it possible to modernize automated command systems.

It must be stressed that the problem of command automation does not end with design (technical) solutions because the organizational problems still must be solved.

Obstructing the flow of information to friendly troops was and remains a very important goal of enemy actions. Therefore, automated command systems must be very resistant to destruction or jamming. Since we must assume that electronic warfare will be a part of any modern conventional war, a nuclear war would create even more difficult conditions for automated command systems, chiefly because the electromagnetic pulse generated by a nuclear explosion be very harmful to electronic equipment.

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## DAILY REPORTS BETTER SERVICE, SUPPLIES AT REMOTE PX'S

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 21 Oct 86 p 3

[Article by Colonel Waldemar Makowiecki, "Following an Inspection of PX Outlets: Consumer's Welfare--The Supreme Goal"]

[Text] As a rule, shortly before the store opened, a line formed. Seizing the opportunity, I asked questions about supplies. "No cause for complaints. It's fine!" she assured me. "We get bakery and dairy products at the time of the shop opening, that is to say, at 6 am. Also, there are no troubles with meat and cold cuts. The supplies are regular, and the selection varied."

Indeed, in this garrison all the Military Trading Network [WCH] outlets [PX's] take proper care of their customers. It is true both of their supplies and of the service proper, thanks not only to Jakub Kolanowski (WCH Koszalin branch), a lifelong PX employee, but to all of his subordinate staff as well. Out of 20 employees, no fewer than 18 come from military families.

Thanks to the esthetic arrangement of the premises, plentiful supplies, proper display of goods, nice service (according to departments, saleswomen wear tasteful aprons and practical headgear), the customer, having done his shopping, leaves the store with a feeling of satisfaction. Here the WCH staff pays proper heed to the customer needs, and accommodates him in their work.

Posted notices announce that milk and pastry can be ordered in advance for home delivery, while fruit and vegetables are purchased from allotment gardeners.

The military community is also served by a barber shop, cleaners, and a shoe repair. Furthermore, each Wednesday watches and alarm clocks are accepted for repair. During the summer season WCH operates its own stalls, selling ice cream, cold drinks, and candy. In the future, the sale of flowers is planned.

One should not forget about the cottage industry which supplies the local community. Items produced under this system include, among other things, aprons, pajamas, towels, and house robes. The majority of production is successfully sold on the spot. School aprons, for instance, are in great demand.

According to Jadwiga Chumek, "We would be quite happy, were it not for a lack of a better selection of prepared foods and fish products. But the quartermaster of our unit has assured us that once the mess raises its output and widens its assortment, even in this respect, the situation ought to change for the better. At our next fair we intend to introduce tastings."

Fairs are held regularly, to mark the beginning of a new school year, approaching summer, etc. Also, before holidays, orders are taken for sale of cakes, prepared foods, and fish.

Participation in the competition has motivated the staff to work more efficiently, has contributed to the search for better organizational solutions and has taught people to think in terms of economics. At the same time, cooperation was tightened up in relations with headquarter with the quartermaster's service, and with civic associations. All that for the sake of the military customer and his needs.

A lot of good can be said about the PX's in a garrison proudly bearing the title of "Master of Economy" where the regional supervisor is Małgorzata Zatonska (WCH Zielona Góra branch). Despite relatively modest premises, all kinds of high quality services are offered there.

The competition has brought about clear improvement in supplies and in customer service, both on the part of the entire network and of services rendered outside the regular outlets.

The PX exterior has also changed for the better, and their equipment has improved.

Twice a quarter, on the average, fairs are held to sell school supplies, dresses, furniture, etc. Nor are discharged soldiers forgotten; before passing to the reserves, they are given the opportunity to shop for suits, undergarment, and shoes.

Some slow-moving goods, like carpets, curtains, or textiles, are routinely transferred to other outlets. This useful practice saves the inadequate storage area. A profitable contract has been signed with an agent who delivers pastry using his own vehicles.

According to Małgorzata Zatonska, "We undertake most ventures jointly with the Military Families Organization, with civic surveillance teams, and with the housing-estate board. And we can always rely on the unit's HQ."

The garrison where the PX's are run by Genowefa Pszkit (WCH Warsaw regional branch) stands out thanks to its beautiful, modern pavillion, with functional storage and service area. In addition to ground floor shops--grocery, meat and fresh vegetable markets--there is room for other services, such as a barber's shop, a shoe repair, a tailor shop, radio and TV repair stores, a cleaners, a household appliances repair store, a photography studio, and a florist shop.

But the nicest premises and the best supplies are not everything. It is difficult to accept that bread from the bakery cannot be delivered before 7 am. By then there are long queues of waiting customers. After all, entering the competition for the best WCH outlet should have been additional motivation or improving the work and the organization of supplies, in particular since the manager and her staff cannot be blamed for lack of initiative. Thanks to their entrepreneurship, the butcher shop is open every Saturday (instead of Monday), because on weekends the supply of meat and cold cuts is better.

Even the fact that HQ--as we were assured by the manager--is satisfied, does not tell it all. What counts is the opinion of the entire local community, of all the customers. It is true we did not hear many specific complaints. People are aware of the objective hardship caused by the PX's location outside military grounds; many local residents shop here as well.

Let us hope that the unit's commanding officer, together with the quartermaster, will give more assistance to the military trading staff. He himself assured us, after all, that he was going to take all the measures necessary for improving bread supplies in his garrison.

Such invaluable assistance is routinely given to WCH staff by the commanding officer of another unit. And the outcome? The title of the best WCH trade outlet in the category of small remote garrisons. There were recently many changes for the better. Supplies improved considerably (including, among others, pastry supplies), the shopping accommodation has been modernized and equipped with various facilities, such as display cases mounted to counters, scales, and a meat-cutting block. At the same time the staircase has been repaired, and the surrounding handrail rebuilt in order not to obstruct unloading.

The shop manager, Danuta Wrobel, together with the regional director (WCH Lublin branch) initiated many organizational improvements. Milk and baked goods are now being delivered before 6 am. A profitable contract was signed with a confectioner for the customers' sake. Thanks to the commanding officer's friendly support, fried fish and deli supplies from the military mess will be delivered more frequently.

"Our store," claims Jan Bernat, representative of the Independent Self-governing Labor Union of Military Employees [NSZZ PW], "is working much better. The service is efficient and polite and supplies have gotten distinctly better. Before work starts, we can shop for groceries and other needed items. In this way, people are not distracted from their jobs. This has had a positive impact on the general mood and work discipline."

Within the unit there is also a soldiers' and staff canteen, well supplied in groceries and industrial articles. There one can eat a warm or cold lunch. There is a wide choice of meals. At the customers disposal are radio, TV, and newspapers. "Here good care is taken not of the belly alone, but of spiritual needs as well," says someone, jokingly.

We received similar, good impressions from a visit to another garrison. The premises are cozy, decorated in bright colors. The tables are covered with clean cloth. Esthetically arranged on two shelves are groceries and finished goods. Every [word indistinct] that can gladden the hearts of conscript soldiers and of the local professional cadres. Wieslawa Lange (WCH Szczecin branch) in a becoming apron, her hair covered by a laced kerchief, stands behind the counter. "My job in a field garrison gets better and better," she tells us. "The HQ highly values my work, and supports me in various ways. This year the entire premises were repainted, the walls tiled, and a hot-water boiler installed. The windows received new curtains and shades."

The garrison is accessible with difficulty only. The nearest town, where the cadres live with their families, is 20 km away. Mrs Lange, too, commutes daily, and therefore the PX is open from 7:30 am to 3 pm only. In order not to inconvenience the customers, in the afternoon an "integrity corner" with staples is served by a soldier.

Another WCH employee takes orders for meat and cold cuts. Buyers place their orders every Thursday. Household appliances, too, are delivered. Furthermore, each month there is an industrial goods fair.

At the end we visited a soldiers and staff canteen managed by Barbara Bukowiecka (WCH Poznan branch) with beautiful interior decoration, modern equipment, adequate supplies. They must have exaggerated their remoteness from the garrison. As someone joked, it is just a stone throw from the edge of a major town.

The outlet meets community expectations. Its working hours (8 am-noon, 5-8 pm) suit the unit's needs. Supplies of prepared food stuffs vary. This day the variety was quite diversified. Barbara Bukowiecka, like her colleagues in other garrisons, pointed out how good the cooperation with the HQ was. It has improved community services and has had a major impact on satisfying its needs.

To conclude the competition, a major venture in this year's WCH operations, brought no disappointment. It has contributed to better supplies, improved quality and culture of service, extension of services rendered, as well as the fuller use of economic and organizational potential of the military trading network. All this is particularly important in remote garrisons, where the WCH trading and service outlets are the only, or the basic, source of supply to the military community and to conscripts.

Recently cooperation has become even closer between the military trading network and the unit commanders, the political apparatus, the quartermaster's service, the Military Families Organizations, the civic surveillance teams, and the residents' self-management. This, what has resulted from the competition--as pointed out in various conversations--remains a permanent and unquestioned accomplishment.

12485/9738  
CSO: 2600/114

## HOXHA'S FOREIGN POLICY CONTRIBUTION HAILED

Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 9 Oct 86 p 4

[Article by Vladimir Prela: "Comrade Enver Hoxha--Author of Socialist Albania's Foreign Policy"]

[Text] All the historic victories of our people are inseparable from the name and work of Comrade Enver Hoxha. The principled and revolutionary foreign policy of our socialist state is also inextricably linked with the name of the great leader of the party and the people.

In speaking of the foreign policy of socialist Albania, it is impossible not to take into account the difficult national and international conditions under which it has been necessary to work out and execute this policy. The construction of socialism in our country, which inherited nothing but poverty and backwardness, which is surrounded geographically, which has had to force its way through the economic blockade, and which has had to confront subversion, military pressure and ideological and cultural aggression, required extraordinary creative and administrative abilities, which were embodied in the great personality of Comrade Enver Hoxha. Under this leadership, the Workers Party confronted many imperialist and revisionist enemies, and defended the noble interests of the socialist fatherland and the great cause of the revolution. Comrade Enver Hoxha defended Marxism with noble proletarian principles, with unparalleled conviction and courage, and he left works in this field which are fundamental for the analysis of new phenomena of modern capitalism, the struggle of the working class and the struggle of peoples for freedom and a better future at this stage of the historic development of mankind. Throughout Comrade Enver Hoxha's work we find a deep Marxist-Leninist dialectical analysis of developments in international life, which constitutes an enrichment of Marxist thought in this area. Within this conception, the Albanian Workers' Party has always made a close dialectical connection between domestic and foreign policy, linking the realization of all tasks for advancing the construction of socialism and defending the fatherland with the situations and events that occur in the world. "The party," emphasized Comrade Enver, "has followed and analyzed with great attention the events and the creation of new situations, the directions and aims of various political forces which operate in the international arena, and has always maintained correct and principled attitudes in full accordance with the teachings of Marxism-Leninism,

with our national interests and with the interests of the revolution and the liberation of peoples." In executing a correct domestic policy for the construction of socialism and the defense of the fatherland, it has been transformed from the poorest country in Europe, dependent upon foreign countries for everything, into a progressive and independent socialist country, a land of people free from every social and spiritual oppression. The 1976 Constitution sanctioned, de jure, full national, political, economic, and military sovereignty, those inviolable principles which oppose every form of aggression, neocolonial exploitation, tutelage, and dictatorship. It is the embodiment of the measures which the party and people's government have taken in a timely manner to nip in the bud every attempt by the imperialists and revisionists to create a base on our soil or to have a headquarters for their troops and fleets.

Comrade Ramiz Alia emphasizes that "The foreign policy of our party and state has always been characterized by a resolute attitude against imperialism, modern revisionism and all international reaction. We have not been reconciled and will never be reconciled to American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism." Socialist Albania opposes American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism because they are the causes of oppressive and rapacious wars, the causes of quarrels and discord, subversion, and conspiracies which occur on planet, the causes of hunger and poverty on a world scale. It opposes them because they want to dictate and make the laws in all international relations. The policies of the superpowers constitute a real difficulty for all peoples, for international peace and security. Comrade Enver fundamentally and courageously unmasked all the reactionary theories raised by them, such as those of the "interdependent world" or the "international division of labor" and the "restructuring of international economic relations," etc. In fact, these pseudo-theories aim at preserving the status quo of their unjust international relations which ensure the exploitation of people by the multinational monopolies and companies and open the way to political, economic, and military expansion by the superpowers, perpetuating the system of domination and exploitation of peoples.

The strength of the foreign policy of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania lies in the fact that it has defended and consistently and resolutely continues to defend its just cause and the sacred, cherished cause of all peoples. It is not a policy of circumstances, but a principled proletarian policy. It does not spring from behind the scenes of diplomacy, from mysterious negotiations, from auctioning off the interests of one's own country and other countries. The foreign policy of our country has always been characterized by proletarian internationalism and solidarity with progressive forces, with liberation, revolutionary, and Marxist-Leninist movements. Our solidarity and sympathy has been and remains with the people, with those who struggle for freedom and national independence, with those who demand social justice and true democracy, who oppose the superpowers, fascism, and reaction. All who suffer from oppression and the foreign yoke, all those who struggle for justice and progress have found and will find a supportive and reliable friend in our people. The foreign policy of the party and our state, shaped by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the illustrious Marxist-Leninist and internationalist, conveys two noble features which supplement one another: socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

These principles are accompanied in our foreign policy by efforts to strengthen friendship with peoples and countries that nourish the same sentiments and respect the independence and sovereignty of our country. Such a policy brings friendship and respect not only to friends, but also to those who do not have the same political convictions as ours, but who respect a people that knows how to respect itself and others.

In pursuing a policy of relations of Leninist peaceful coexistence in relations with other states, as well as a good-neighbor policy, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has developed and continues to develop economic and cultural relations with many states. This is demonstrated by diplomatic relations with over 100 states and trade relations with more than 60 countries; it is demonstrated by our cultural contacts, which are constantly being widened. Albania is a member of 65 international organizations, and has always tried to make its contribution in accordance with the principles and views that it pursues in the area of foreign policy.

This open, sincere, and principled policy has made the voice of Albania heard and respected. It has increased its authority and prestige in the international arena, ranking among the most progressive forces of our time, among those that truly contribute to the strengthening of peace and the progress and emancipation of all mankind.

Bourgeois and revisionist propaganda seeks to raise the myth of isolation against our country. They want to prove this by the fact that we have no diplomatic relations with the superpowers or because we do not accept the logic of blocs and closed markets, that we do not leave our doors open to decadent culture, etc. But our party has always made it clear that we do not build our country with credit and debts, but with our own wealth and with the sweat and labor of our people, who do not permit the freedom and independence of the country to be placed on the auction block. Life itself has shown fully the correctness of this policy, when in our time large and small states writhe in the noose held by modern usurers. In affirming this principle, our country states its affirmation for struggles for the development of normal trade, without discrimination, based on mutual advantage and for the exchange of cultural benefits, etc.

For almost half a century, socialist Albania has successfully confronted savage waves of enemies, their threats and blockades. It has triumphed because, as Comrade Ramiz Alia emphasizes, its line "has been determined and executed by the sure hands of Comrade Enver Hoxha. Our party, our state, and our people will always adhere to this policy. There is no force that will shake them from this line."

12249/6662  
CSO: 2100/15

## NEW HISTORY INSTITUTE'S FOUNDATION, SPECIALTIES DESCRIBED

East Berlin ZEITSCHRIFT FUER GESCHICHTSWISSENSCHAFT in German Vol 34 No 10, Oct 86 (signed to press 4 Jul 86) pp 921-922

[Article by Dr Gerhard Becker, Honorary Professor and Chief Editor of the ZEITSCHRIFT FUER GESCHICHTSWISSENSCHAFT: "Academy Institute for General History Established"]

[Text] An Institute for General History was established in Berlin on 25 June 1986 as part of the Academy of Sciences of the GDR. Research in the new institute will continue in the fields of General History and Third World History previously conducted under the aegis of the Central Institute for History. The results of this research have appeared in publications that deal, among other topics, with the history of peaceful coexistence, the history of the Cold War, and the anti-colonial struggle by Asiatic and African peoples. The founding of the new institute is in a way also a fresh start. The collective of general historians, formerly housed at the Central Institute for History, has been set up in an independent institute for several reasons. Research objectives are to be further defined by coordinating them with those of other social science research institutions in the GDR. Also, the role of the collective is to be outlined more precisely, and a new perception of its responsibility is to emerge. The foundation of the new institute shows what an important position general history occupies within the discipline of history in the GDR.

Among the participants of the constituent assembly, opened by Vice President W. Kalweit, was H. Hoerning, chairman of the Science Department of the SED's Central Committee. W. Scheler, president of the Academy, stressed in his address the great expectations tied to the establishment of the institute. One such expectation is its help in convincingly showing the citizens of the GDR, who are modeling and shaping mature socialism, how important their lives and their work are within the context of world history. Such a task can only be taken up in close cooperation with historians who are conducting research into the history of the German people.

From 1986 to 1990, the Institute for General History will be concentrating on the following fields of research:

1. The history of the struggle for peace and social progress: this topic concerns the entire institute and involves the controversy between socialism

and imperialism, the role of super-powers as well as the connection between global and regional conflicts.

2. The history of the U.S.S.R. and of other socialist countries with respect to their conflict with imperialism. Within this context, there is particular emphasis on the Soviet policy for peace and the evolution of people's democracies in Europe. In continuance with established traditions, there will be research into Russia's history from its very beginning with particular attention to the history of German-Russian relations from early modern times to the First World War.

3. The history of Third World countries and their struggle for national and social liberation. Of particular importance are the major social and political forces in these countries and their attitudes toward peace and independence from imperialism.

4. The history of capitalist countries--especially the major imperialist countries--and their role in the struggle between both social systems. Research focuses on intra-imperialistic controversies that were, and still are, clustered around the opposite topics of "detente" and "cold war."

Moreover, there is on-going research about what role smaller states in middle and southeastern Europe played within the Versailles System and in the conflict between socialism and capitalism. Also, there is research into selected problems spanning the period of 1789 to 1917, including the French Revolution and its consequences.

The institute is also eyeing additional fields of research for which--as of yet--its resources are too sparse. These include the history of mature socialism, the history of non-European countries as well as the history of socialist-oriented Third World countries.

Research projects include the study of interpretations which differ from the mainstream of bourgeois historiography in imperialist countries. The institute will use the discipline of history to support the constructive criticism of non-proletarian ideologies in Third World countries.

The president of the Academy appointed Dr Karl Drechsler, former deputy director of the Central Institute for History, director of the Institute for General History. Dr Martin Robbe, formerly a section chief in the Central Institute, was appointed deputy director.

After the acknowledgements, Director Drechsler gave a talk with the title "Aggressive Behavior and Realism in the Foreign Policies of the Kennedy and Nixon Administrations."

13196/12913  
CSO: 2300/95

## FRG WEEKLY VIEWS PASTORAL LETTER, POSSIBLE PAPAL VISIT

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 27 Oct 86 pp 62, 64

[Article: "The Gospel in Middle German"]

[Text] In mid-September the more than 1,000 members of the Catholic clergy of the GDR received mail from their bishop--handcarried, so as to keep any undesirable members of the atheist SED leadership from reading it too.

The bishop's courier delivered to the esteemed brotherhood a "joint letter from the Berlin conference of bishops, addressed to the priests and deacons," dated 8 September, on the subject of "The Catholic Church in the Socialist State."

"This pastoral letter," said the instructions, "is intended for your personal information. It is not to be read from the pulpit."

All this secrecy is difficult to understand, inasmuch as the missive, signed by the six East German bishops and five suffragan bishops, indicates a rapprochement by the mother church to the socialist state.

True, the letter holds fast to the basic ideological differences between the church and Marxism. However, it also contains sentences which the GDR's Catholic leaders have carefully refrained from using until now.

Christians, it is stated, may be "conscious of the fact that the 'socialist' society is just as much subject to God's will as is the 'capitalist' one or any other type of society in this world." The clerical authors give assurance that the GDR, too, is a "testing ground for the successors of Christ," and, further, that "Christians want to live, work and be active here."

They direct a modest request to the SED: "As Christians, we do not expect that the main pillars of the state in which we live be fabricated from Christian concrete. But we do expect that, along with all other citizens of the state, we be permitted to live in an atmosphere of equal rights and respect."

This is quite a change. For more than 30 years the relationship between the Catholic church and the atheist bosses of East Berlin was determined by theological hygiene: in contrast to their Protestant colleagues, the bishops

avoided any contact with the communists and prescribed wide-ranging social abstinence to their flocks as well. They enjoined their flocks from joining any SED-directed organizations, for instance.

East Berlin's Cardinal Alfred Bengsch, who died in late 1979, used some arrogant metaphors to describe the difference between catholics and protestants in an argument with then Chairman of the Association of Protestant Churches in the GDR, Bishop Albrecht Schoenherr. "His church," said Bengsch, "considers itself in the GDR as a citadel on top of the mountain, as an incorruptible fountain of truth. Schoenherr's faith, on the other hand," he continued, "having indulged in cooperation with the Unity Socialists, resembles a caravansary through which one and all may trample at will."

This fortress mentality on the part of the leaders of the church had bad consequences: There are hardly any Catholics left in positions of power in the GDR society, among intellectuals such as East Germans in management positions. True believers among the citizens of the GDR chose to go to the West.

However, since the early 1980's, the Catholic leadership has been under increasing pressure. Priests and laymen in the communities openly complained about the isolationism of their superiors. They felt abandoned by their church in socialist everyday life. These complaints found sympathy in the Vatican after the ascendancy of Karol Wojtyla, a Pope who has had ample personal experience in matters concerning Christian existence in a Marxist regime.

According to a high-ranking GDR church official, the "process of rethinking" in the East German church leadership was initiated mainly by Bishop Joachim Wanke, Bishop of Erfurt since 1981. Shortly after taking office, Wanke, who grew up in the GDR, declared that for him the German Democratic Republic is his "homeland." He described the Catholics' attitude toward the socialist state with this positive formulation: "We want to...belong here, not because no other way is open to us, but because, for the sake of this country and its people, we are seeking a way to express the Gospel of Jesus Christ in 'middle German.'"

Five years after this confession, church functionaries still have difficulty expressing themselves. The pastoral letter, written by Wanke and Schwerin's Suffragan Bishop Norbert Werbs, is intended to serve purely as a confidential working paper for pastoral talks between the priests and their parishioners; the laymen are officially unaware of its existence.

The bishops apparently fear that the letter could only confuse the people. One church spokesman justifies this tentative step by saying that "for our people this new perspective appears with relative suddennesss."

The same is probably true for most bishops also. A nationwide Catholics' meeting is scheduled for next July in Dresden. One prominent Catholic is interested in participating in this rare event--one who has so far avoided visiting the GDR despite his well-known love for traveling: Pope John Paul II is presently sending out feelers to find out whether he would be welcome--apparently, by the SED leadership rather than by his own people.

However, the Unity Socialists have mixed feelings about a papal visit. They have made some preconditions: The Vatican, which for legal and political reasons continues to recognize the old German diocesan borders, would first have to separate the GDR church from the West German one and to fit it within East German borders. In addition, Honecker would wish to greet John Paul II not only in Dresden, but also in his capital of Berlin.

Rome has already declined both conditions. But the SED chief is ready to compromise. According to his calculations, a papal visit to the GDR would be worthwhile anyway, since it would enhance the prestige of his regime worldwide.

East German bishops share this opinion. And that is why, GDR homeland or not, they are opposed to it.

9273/12859  
CSO: 2300/59

**HEAD OF EPISCOPATE CHARITY COMMISSION DESCRIBES U.S. VISIT, AID**

Katowice GOSC NIEDZIELNY in Polish No 41, 12 Oct 86 pp 3,4

[Interview with Bishop Czeslaw Domin, head of the Episcopate Charity Commission, by Andrzej Grajewski]

[Excerpts] From 27 June to 10 July a delegation from the Polish Episcopate Charity Commision [KCEP] that included Bishop Czeslaw Domin (KCEP chairman) and Rev Zdzislaw Sawinski (KCEP secretary) visited the US.

[Question] The Polish public has not been widely informed about the course of your trip and so I would like to ask you to describe it briefly.

[Answer] Our visit was connected to last year's pastoral trip by Polish Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp. The KCEP wanted to thank the Polish-American community, the US government and American church and public charitable institutions for the help given to the Polish people. The host of this "journey of gratitude" was the Charity Foundation of the Polish American Congress. We visited New York, Philadelphia, Doylestown, Washington, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Orchard Lake, Chicago, Milwaukee, New Jersey and Brooklyn. To express our gratitude symbolically for help received in the past five years, we presented 40 medals of gratitude to various people and institutions. The medal was issued by KCEP on the fifth anniversary of the great assistance to our nation.

We were guests of Cardinal John Krol (Philadelphia), Bishop Alfred Abramowicz (Chicago) and Archbishop Weakland (Milwaukee). Medals were also presented to the US Episcopate Secretariat and the Archdiocesan Curia in Washington. The delegation also help discussions in the US Conress, White House and State Department.

[Question] What does the organization of American aid for Poland look like?

[Answer] It has a very well-developed structure. I must mention the three basic institutions that have been organizing the entire operation. First, Caritas is involved, and in particular its division specializing in bringing help to foreign centers, called Catholic Relief Services (CRS). Laurence Pezullo heads CRS, while Rev Charlebois executes direct control of the action for Poland.

CRS was instrumental in delivering assistance financed by the American government. CRS also help us out of its own funds, having sent 1.5 million of set of infant clothin, meat, clothing and medicine. Here I must describe in more detail the method of delivering assistance from the American government to Poland. What we receive through CRS is basically designated for Catholic families in Poland and the KCEP handles the distribution of these donations. Non-Catholic families get assistance from the US Government through the World Vision organization. The Polish Ecumenical Council distributes these gifts. In addition, the US government, through CARE, has delivered food to various institutions in Poland--hospitals, nursery schools, children's homes and homes for the elderly. Distribution of these donations is in the hands of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

[Question] Is is possible to sum up all the American assistance that has flowed into Poland over the past five years?

[Answer] As far as assistance relayed by CRS is concerned, yes. But in the case of other organizations, it is hard for me to make such calculations because I do not have the data. Since 1982, with the help of CRS, the KCEP has received about 60,000 tons of food a year. The Polish Ecumenical Council has received about 6,000 tons and the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare about 30,000 tons, if I am not mistaken.

It is perhaps worth adding that American assistance to the Ministry of Health existed much earlier, before this great charitable operation for families, in which the church takes part, began.

[Question] What is the value of this aid in dollars?

[Answer] The American calculate that over five years, this assistance cost them about \$125 million. But as I emphasized in my meetings with CRS representatives and the administration, these gifts have not only a material value, but they also constitute an enormous spiritual resource and are an expression of good ill, sacrifice and solidarity.

[Question] Does the \$125 million you mentioned also include the cost of transporting these gifts to Poland?

[Answer] The Polish Government decided that the Ministry of Health would cover shipping costs. I would add that this is a major contribution to the whole operation, since transporting food containers is very expensive. The American government covered part of the costs. Here again an additional explanation is necessary, namely that the US Government is carrying on several charitable programs which, depending on a given country's economic situation, assume payment for shipping or require a commitment of the given country's own resources for transportation. At this time we are taking advantage of a program that does not provide for covering shipping costs. We have to remember that aid for Poland is just a fragment of the US Government's great charitable operation for nations in need. The range of initiatives to bring aid to developing countries or those touched by natural disasters is very broad.

[Question] Exactly. It has been said that assistance to Poland has led to decreased appropriations for countries that are in worse circumstances than ours.

[Answer] That is not true. During my conversations on aid I always stressed that if that assistance were in any way to diminish the resources that could be received by countries poorer than us, that would be immoral and Poland could not accept such aid. I was assured that assistance for us comes from sources entirely different from those designated for Third World countries. The Americans said simply that if Poland did not receive the aid, no one would get it, since this is a special charity program that does not include Third World countries. What the poor countries of Asia and Africa were to receive, they received at the designated level. The action on Poland's behalf did not cause any loss of funds for Asia or Africa.

[Question] What was the subject of your discussions with the representatives of American charitable organizations?

[Answer] Most of all I wanted to thank them for their help. After arriving in New York we visited CRS headquarters in an enormous skyscraper where the New York Curia is located. There I met with ERS employees involved with assistance for Poland. I had in mind their very significant and exceptionally well executed operation of supplying powdered milk for babies in connection with the Chernobyl disaster. CRS allocated \$100,000 for that action. The money was sent to Great Britain to the Medical Aid for Poland Fund directed by Dr Bozena Laskiewicz. They bought the milk and quickly delivered it to Poland. And time played a major role. The Polish American Congress did likewise. So there was something to thank CRS for. In addition we discussed present determinations as to further assistance. With the help of CRS we will continue to receive food bought with US government funds. Anticipated annual deliveries are 11,700 tons of cheese, 5,460 tons of vegetable oil and 4,427 tons of rice, a total of 21,578 tons of food.

[Question] That is much less than in previous years.

[Answer] Of course. Until 1985 we received 60,000 annually. But now we have agreed that food assistance may be decreased.

[Question] Who establishes the level of this aid?

[Answer] We do it together--a CRS delegate, the economic attache of the American embassy in Warsaw and the KCEP chairman.

[Question] Certainly your discussions with representatives of the administration and White House had major significance?

[Answer] There was a series of meetings that took place in Washington. Representatives of various branches took part--Congress, the White House and the State Department. During these conversations I also relayed opinions on economic sanctions imposed after 13 December 1981. I spoke in favor of lifting them. I also talked about this issue in an interview with the BUFFALO NEWS. But the basic topic of my conversations was the matter of aid. We talked about

its nature and the degree of its use. I met with much kindness and friendliness toward Polish affairs everywhere. I would also like to emphasize that my discussion partner observed the rule established at the beginning of the trip that political topics would not be raised.

[Question] The plan for your visit also provided for meetings with private charitable organizations.

[Answer] I had the opportunity to express my personal thanks to four very worthy private institutions--Brother's Brother Foundation in Washington, World Medical Relief, International Aid in Detroit and Americares.

These organizations receive contributions from numerous donors which they send to the Polish American Congress Charity Foundation for forwarding to Poland.

[Question] Who covered the costs of shipment to American ports?

[Answer] In this case the Polish American community. You have exposed the financial side of this entire issue. Naturally money is important, but I would like to call attention to the spiritual value of this operation, the readiness to act on behalf of one's neighbor. It was typical that this attitude was characteristic of so many people, for not only institutions were and are involved in help for the Polish nation. Over these years there were numerous initiatives by various local groups, sometimes even by one person, to make the American public aware of our problems. For example, television journalist Donald Postles of Buffalo organized many programs with the participation of well known artists who publicized the aid for Poland action. They brought a great deal of help. Naturally Polish American groups are most involved in actions of this kind.

The Catholic Church in the US occupies a separate place in undertakings of this kind, and not only because of the extensive involvement by the church organization CRS. Nationwide collections for assistance to Poland were organized twice. Individual dioceses or even individual parishes also undertook such actions.

[Question] The second chapter of this trip, besides the series of meetings with American organizations and institutions, were your visits with Polish American groups.

[Answer] Mainly I met with the Charity Foundation of the Polish American Congress. This took place in Philadelphia, during the conference of the board, administration and presidents of the congress' state divisions. The congress is the largest Polish American political organization in the US or anywhere outside of Poland. The fact that when the US government was formulating a decision on allowing Poland into the International Monetary Fund it asked the opinion Alois Mazewski, president of the Polish American Congress, clearly testifies to its significance. A similar inquiry was conducted in the Holy See through Cardinal Krol of Philadelphia. I presented Mr. Mazewski with KCEP's medal of gratitude. The Polish American community does not have such great resources as CRS but its share in the operation is taking on ever greater

dimensions. In 1981 American Polonia sent 63 tons of food, in 1984 about 700 tons and last year 842 tons.

[Question] This time you are stressing the material side of the issue.

[Answer] Yes, in order to add that its true measure is exceptional spiritual involvement. I tried to express this in a speech on 7 July in Chicago, during my visit to the Poland Roman Catholic Union in America. Allow me to quote a fragment: "Your gifts are a great help, not only material, financial help, but above all a gift from your hearts, proof that you remember the Polish nation, that you understand and experience its difficult situation and economic troubles. Your gifts are different from assistance from the American government which offers its surplus. You follow the voice of the heart and you must often take from your own mouth in order to come to the aid of your neighbor in Poland."

[Question] The Polish American community now often includes people who no longer speak Polish. Do they continue to show interest in Polish affairs?

[Answer] Enormous interest. Even they live in the US and have been integrated into that society, they see themselves as part of the Polish nation. That is why they feel responsible for calling the world's attention to Polish affairs and are demanding appropriate rights in Poland and for Poland, in the international arena.

The signs of this interest are numerous. Most of all there is great concern for cultivation of national traditions, culture and language. My observations naturally had to be random but the evident desire to sustain the Polish language made a great impression on me. The young Polish American generation often knows its ancestral language imperfectly, but it was moving how at every opportunity they tried to use the language as an important element of their new, American national identity. Observations of the 45th anniversary of the death of Ignace Paderewski were a spectacular expression of the way Polonia has become rooted in our history. On 29 June in Doylestown, the American Czestochowa, there was a great celebration in connection with the transfer of the urn containing the great Pole's heart to the local sanctuary of Our Lady of Czestochowa. I led a concelebrated mass and gave the concluding speech. In it I expressed the hope that there would come a day when Paderewski's body would rest in the Wawel.

Finally the generous gifts sent for the needs of the country of their fathers is a sign of interest in Polish affairs.

[Question] One can read in the Polish press about medical equipment being sent here.

[Answer] This kind of help is particularly needed. I stressed to Polish American group--and there was a meeting with Polish America community in every town where I was a guest--that at present we are feeling the lack of food for those ill with celiac disease (gluten-free foods) and those with phenylketonuria (protein-free foods). There are 25,000 to 30,000 such people. Annually about 70 infants have phenylketonuria. From throughout Poland we

receive letters requesting nutrition formulas which are still scarce. The Polish American community promised to supply us regularly with the necessary products for these sick people, especially corn flour.

[Question] And medical supplies?

[Answer] They will still be collected by American and Polish American institutions and forwarded to Poland through the Charity Foundation. I requested new equipment for Polish hospitals and we have already received some of it. Furnishing the cardiological hospital in Katowice with equipment to permit heart surgery on children is also anticipated. Up to now we were able to send some of the sick to the US for treatment. But that was very costly. I suggested providing appropriate equipment for one of Poland's hospitals. The proposal was accepted. The value of the equipment supplied is \$4 million.

[Question] What is the church's role in the Polish American community?

[Answer] From the beginning the church was a unifying element for immigrants. The magnificent churches built by Polish immigrants are evidence of this. The rich interiors of these churches are amazing. And they were built when Polonia was poor and had only begun to fight for a place of its own in American society. The church still fulfills this integrating role. The parishes are centers of Polish national life but recently some of them have been subject to elimination. This happens as a result of the Polish population's moving to new neighborhoods where they are unable to establish a Polish parish. The old Polish church stands alone in a neighborhood that was once Polish but is now settled by blacks or Puerto Ricans. Some people from the Polish American community still come to the old church for services in Polish, but most have settled into English language parishes. In this context Polonia's request for contact with Polish bishops is understandable. Their stay among Polish Americans is a sign of religious as well as national bonds. As the representatives of Polish organizations said, such visits activate community life, give it strength and motivation. I experienced many joyful moments during my meetings with fellow Poles. They gave the delegation a magnificent reception. We had the feeling that in the church's representatives they welcomed that which they remembered best about Poland. In this way our visit was enriched by an additional measure. It meant fortifying the groups we visited in their Polish traits. It was an important complement to our visit of gratitude. It convinced us that action for the common good always brings fruit to all who take part in it.

[Question] Thank you for the interview.

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CSO: 2600/130

## SEMINAR FOR CATHOLIC JOURNALISTS HELD IN ROME

Czestochowa NIEDZIELA in Polish No 43, 26 Oct 86 p 3

[Excerpts] A week-long seminar for Catholic journalists organized by the Polish Institute for Christian Culture and the Polish Episcopate Press Office concludes in Rome on 7 October.

The seminar was designed to show the Holy See in action. It was the second part of a course for young journalists. The first part, about which we have written, took place in September in Czestochowa, while the visit to Rome was reserved for course meetings. There were 5 sessions, including those in the Congregation of the Clergy, the Congregation for Catholic Education, the Congregation of the Eastern Church, the Congregation for the Study of the Faith, in the Holy See Press Offices, the Polish Episcopate Press Office Delegation, the Secretariat of the Bishops' Synod, the Papal Commission Iustitia et Pax, the Media Commission, the Papal Council on Culture, the Papal Council on Secular Affairs and the Secretariat for Non-Believers.

Seminar participants took part in to papal audiences. On 1 October they were present at a general audience in St Peter's Square and on 3 October at an audience for Poles in the Clementine Hall. During the special audience the Holy Father address the journalists directly:

"It is good you are here. The Catholic press is still what I read most, mainly the weeklies. I do not read the dailies. ("Because we have none," was the response.) You do not represent a great power," the pope said. "As the bishops wrote in their last letter, you represent barely 1 percent. In any case, there are many interesting things in these publications. There is much to read. Give my warm regards to your entire journalistic world, the groups and editorial offices you represent. Your work is very much in my heart."

The group's wish that a club of Catholic journalists of a professional-creative nature be created was expressed to the Holy Father.

The Catholic journalists also visited the Polish section of Vatican Radio and some prepared a brief introduction to their periodicals. These statements are broadcast on Vatican Radio Polish section programs.

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CSO: 2600/129

## SOVIET AMBASSADOR, PARTY DAILY EDITORIAL STAFF MEET

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Oct 86 p 2

[Article by (Les): "Ambassador Vladimir Brovikov Hosted by TRYBUNA LUDU" subtitled "Current Issues of Polish-Soviet Cooperation"]

[Text] Last Tuesday the Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Poland Vladimir Brovikov met with members of the editorial board of TRYBUNA LUDU, commentators and the sociopolitical aktiv of the editorial staff.

Greeting the Soviet guest and his accompanying embassy employees, Editor-in-Chief of TRYBUNA LUDU Jerzy Majka stressed the importance of the growing journalistic contacts between the organs of the central committees of both parties to the popularization and broad development of Polish-Soviet cooperation. Its main directions and current tasks, especially in economy, science, and technology were precisely the subjects of the Tuesday meeting.

Ambassador V. Brovikov in reply pointed to the importance of Poland as a partner with whom the Soviet Union has recently concluded many agreements unprecedented in the history of its foreign economic relations. This is a new qualitative stage of cooperation, corresponding to the acceleration processes occurring in the socialist countries. Of special importance here are agreements on coproduction and direct solutions which by now link about 300 Polish and Soviet enterprises, economic organizations, and research centers.

Referring to the statement by General Wojciech Jaruzelski at the PZPR Voivodship Conference in Katowice that "our bilateral relations have by now become a kind of model," Ambassador Brovikov stressed that this view is fully reflected in the current improvements in existing forms of cooperation and introduction of new forms. "Our historical brotherhood of arms," the Ambassador declared, "is at present being enriched by the Polish-Soviet brotherhood of work. This is being favored by the changes in the system of economic management and by the stress placed at the 27th CPSU Congress and the 10th PZPR Congress on the need to increase efficiency, discipline, and responsibility -- in a word, on the need to exploit better all the objective possibilities afforded by socialism."

Next, Ambassador V. Brovikov answered questions. In the lively discussion much attention was devoted to the further development of Polish-Soviet contacts among journalists and publicists. The meeting with our Soviet guests took place in an extremely cordial atmosphere.

POLITICS

POLAND

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY TASKS TO INCREASE

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 11-12 Oct 86 p 7

[ "For Greater TPPR Activism"--PAP report]

[Text] (C) Tasks ensuing to the TPPR [Polish-Soviet Friendship Society] from assessments and recommendations made by the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee concerning the status of Polish-Soviet cooperation and the social awareness, ranking, and significance of Polish-Soviet friendship were the topics of discussion by the Presidium of the Main Board of the TPPR on 10 October in Warsaw.

It was stressed that there is still considerable unexploited potential in the indoctrination and public activities conducted by the TPPR. Its exploitation at present is among the most important tasks of all the members of the Society.

The Presidium also approved a plan for celebrating the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and discussed a draft plan for cooperation between the TPPR and the TPRP [Society for Soviet-Polish Friendship] for the next 5-year period.

1386  
CSO:2600/199

POLITICS

POLAND

#### SOVIET VETERANS RETRACE WWII ROUTES IN POLAND

Warsaw TRYBUNA LIUDU in Polish 6 Oct 86 p 2

[ "Visit by Soviet War Veterans"--PAP report]

[Text] Bydgoszcz and Gdansk. Nearly 40 Soviet veterans of World War II arrived on 5 October in Bydgoszcz. They include a group of former officers who had fought in the ranks of the First Army of the People's Polish Army.

The Soviet veterans are retracing the route of the greatest battles with the Hitlerite invader in Poland. In Bydgoszcz, while at the headquarters of the Pomeranian Military District (POW), they toured the POW Museum of Traditions with its exhibits on, among other things, the fighting for the Pomeranian Wall.

At the monument on the cemetery of Soviet soldiers fallen in the fighting for the liberation of Bydgoszcz and Pomerania the Soviet war veterans placed bouquets.

On 4 October the Soviet war veterans visited Gdansk. In the afternoon they placed bouquets at the Cemetery-Mausoleum of Soviet Soldiers in Gdansk, paying homage to those fallen in combat against the Hitlerite occupier. They also placed flowers at the Monument to the Defenders of the Coast on Westerplatte.

Next, in Starogard Gdanski, they met with the municipal authorities, at which time a member of the Soviet delegation, Major General Nikolay Akolosov, was named Honorary Citizen of Starogard Gdanski for his participation in liberating that city while a soldier of 8 Guards Armored Corps.

1386  
CSO:2600/199

## SOVIET 'BATTLE-WRITERS' VISIT, CONFER IN WARSAW

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 22 Oct 86 pp 1,2

[Recorded by (J.W.): "Knowledge About the World's Past and Questions About Its Future" subtitled "Forum of Polish and Soviet Military Writers"]

[Text] (Own information) (C) Poland is being visited by a group of Soviet military writers. This is already the 11th meeting of Polish and Soviet military writers to be organized by the clubs of battle-writers of the Polish Writers Union and the USSR Writers Union.

On 21 October the House of Literature on Krakowskie Przedmiescie Street was the site of a joint forum of Polish and Soviet battle-writers. It was attended not only by authors of books about the war but also novice writers and members of military literary clubs. Also present at the symposium were the Minister of Culture and Art Professor Aleksander Krawczuk, Deputy Chief of the GZP WP [Main Political Directorate of the Polish Army] General Albin Zyto, and representatives of the embassies of socialist countries.

The papers presented, the speeches by writers, and the discussion harked back to the traditions of Polish-Soviet brotherhood of arms; the toil of soldiers, bold actions by commanders -- among others, Bogdan Bartnikowski discussed the combat route of Marshal Konev's army -- in the struggle against the Hitlerite invader; and also present-day friendly contacts among writers and joint editorial enterprises which were displayed at the exhibition organized on this occasion by the Publishing House of the Ministry of National Defense.

"What do these friendly meetings of literati mean to the writer?" This question was asked by the RZECZPOSPOLITA reporter of the chairman of the delegation of Soviet writers, and himself the author of some 15 books, Yuriy S. Tarskiy.

The answer was, "These by now traditional meetings of Soviet and Polish writers are of tremendous importance to us. We meet not only to recall the past, our wartime experiences, but also to ponder what awaits us. In recalling the combat and the heroes of the past war we are exploring ways of challenging the world to defend peace. During these meetings we discuss our professional problems, various aspects of our trade, in order to avoid inaccuracies in our

writings and make them the best possible, and we also keep each other posted about our work in progress and future plans.

"Each such meeting is not just a congress of writers but also a meeting with readers. With our Polish colleagues we tour schools and young recruits in garrisons, on airfields, and on ships. We tell them about the war, about the tragedy and heroism of their fathers, about loyalty to the military oath, about the times when it was so difficult to fight for your freedom and ours, and how difficult it is to maintain peace that we are being menaced by nuclear war. The militarists across the ocean might after all take a step that could be the last in the history of our civilization and the entire mankind. It is our duty to go among the people, among youth, and transmit to them knowledge about the past and a feeling of responsibility for the world's future."

1386  
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**JOURNALISTS, PRESS 'ACCUSED,' ROLE ACTIVELY DEBATED**

Press Office Director Critical of Journalism

Warsaw PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY in Polish No 36, 7 Sep 86 p 7

[Interview with Adam Dunalewicz, director, Government Press Office, by Jan Ruranski]

[Text] [Question] You direct an institution situated in a rather dangerous position.

[Answer] Why dangerous?

[Question] At the government-society juncture, with today's critical public feeling, the press must often encounter unpleasant situations as regards the administration?

[answer] On the contrary. There are not many conflicts, as you call them, over the form of a specific decision or the method of solving some problem. On the other hand, there are often numerous disputes with editorial offices, carried on mainly by ministerial or provincial press agents over a specific text in which the reporter did not discuss an issue fully, but the editorial office often does not feel like publishing a clarification. It is natural that the press writes critically because that is part of its role and there are still many issues and problems that require criticism.

[Question] Are departmental officials, directors and ministers of the same opinion?

[Answer] No one who is not a masochist wants to be beaten; that is obvious. But I can say that criticism, if it is constructive and to the point of course, is taken seriously and the problem is explained and analyzed. And when the need arises, making a new decision is considered. Such criticism uncovers real irregularities and often helps resolve a conflict situation and permit a proper decision. And in matters of particular public importance, it can accelerate the process of change and be a motor for progress.

[Question] Yet it places people under the ban of public opinion, forces clarifications and decisions. Occasionally, as has already happened several

times, it even leads to a change of decision, under the pressure of public opinion. I remember, for example, how it was with the notorious profiteer from Stubno, where most of the media took his side, or with rent increases on proprietary apartments.

[Answer] I would not talk about exerting pressure on the government in any case. but reasons must always count, arguments--in the two cases you cited, they were different--that are national, common, individual. there are no infallible people nor are decisions always correct; this is true. Nevertheless, in the process of wielding authority there is no situation where the government "wants" to force something or "wants to beat" the public. That is why in the matter of rents, for example, the point was not that some one wins and someone loses. The dispute between the Wroclaw people's council and the government is not important as a conflict. It is a dispute over how to reconcile national and group arguments, how to make the most correct decision. In both cases you stress the media's role. And rightly so. But in my opinion one has to see the issue more broadly. New social mechanisms have come into play, reflecting the democratization of public life in Poland, including the critical role of the media.

[Question] Unfortunately they do not always work that way. Recently we described in the columns of PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY the vicissitudes of the plant periodical of the Stalowa Wola foundry, which dared to criticize the plant health care service. As a result the editorial staff was forced to include an article of thanks entitled, "The Staff Gives Thanks."

[Answer] Most significant in the issue raised by editor Ilona Morzol in her article, "The Staff Gives Thanks" (PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY No 30, 27 July 1986), is the question of whether the doctor who was described critically in the newsletter of the Stalowa Wola Industrial Foundry Works, SOCJALISTYCZNE TEMPO, accepted bribes for issuing medical releases or not. However, only the courts can ultimately take a position on the question of the doctor's guilt. It appears from information received by the Government Press Office that the District Prosecutor in Stalowa Wola has sent an indictment to the Stalowa Wola District Court to its seat in Nisko against the doctor for issuing L-4 medical releases in exchange for material gain.

I think that in light of the progress of the situation so far, one can assess all undertakings in defense of the "good name" of the Municipal Enterprise Health Care Team employees in Stalowa Wola by Health Care Team management and so-called official elements as extremely deplorable. On the other hand, the reporter from SOCJALISTYCZNE TEMPO fulfilled his role by condemning an immoral, socially detrimental and criminal practice. However, if the court does not uphold the charges and exonerates the doctor, that will mean that the reporter abused the law and should suffer the consequences. I want to stress that press law, with all its essence is working in exactly that direction, shaping dealings among the press and citizens and institutions.

[Question] It does not often happen that we can achieve such a reaction to critical publications.

[Answer] Because you are not trying.

[Question] I do not understand.

[Answer] You are not trying to get answers. I am talking not only about PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY but also many other media. You send publications demanding a response to criticized institutions and individuals too seldom. After all it is the editorial office's responsibility to get an answer. It is apparent from verifications that editorial office send barely 5 percent of all critical publications that require a response to various units of the administration. The result is that the criticism is published but you do not print responses to criticism.

[Question] I agree that one can send a newspaper article through the mail and demand a response within the statutory time limit. But what are my colleagues from radio and television to do? Not every one has a video cassette recorder at home to replay a television program. But it also cannot be that if a demand for a response is not sent to the person criticized, he will not respond because he did not read or see or heart the criticism.

[Answer] You raise a number of issues with your question. As a rule, they are all covered in media law. If a reporter feels he has raised a socially important issue and since he has criticized it he believes that the issue requires censure and improvement, then he cannot be content with passively waiting for a reaction.

Let us assume that a gmina manager has been criticized on the television news. It is necessary to go to him, show him what has been broadcast, give him the microphone and make it possible for him to respond. On the other hand, media law requires the manager to inform the media of matters of public importance that can be of interest to the public. Theoretically then, the reporter and manager should "meet each other halfway." But practice is far from the ideal. In my opinion the institutions of "editorial offices" sending critical texts with a request for a response" is not just a formal documentation. It is a guarantee for the public that it will get full, factual, reliable information from all those involved in a given issue. As I said, editorial offices do not send their texts with requests for responses. A great majority of critical articles remain unanswered. So the public gets incomplete information, from only one side, in many cases. Can one not say that not sending critical articles with requests for responses is a limitation of the public's right to complete information?

[Question] This is the first time I have encountered the charge that journalists limit the flow of information.

[Answer] I will give you another example. One provincial governor called a press conference at which he presented the provincial plan for a given year. Several reporters attended but nothing was published in the media. I think this is a scandal.

[Question] May the governor had nothing intelligent to say.

[Answer] Then let reporters write that. Let them write that he talked foolishness, that they disagree with him and can back up their opinions--that would be fine. That would be a debate over the annual provincial plan. Not writing a word is contempt, not only for that governor but for the public, the readers as well. Because I do not believe that people are not interested in what will be done in the province in a given year. Is that limiting the public's right to information?

[Question] Very well, since we are talking about public expectations about information, how do you evaluate the situation in this realm? The stream of information, especially economic news, flowing from the administration seems to be fairly broad, perhaps even too broad.

[Answer] That is true. There probably is too much information in public circulation. It is necessary to watch carefully in order to grasp the most important issues and problems. But that comes from the fact that with information, quantity does not mean quality. The quality of our information is often poor. We are not fully able to translate general information into specifics comprehensible to the public. We use generalizations and stereotypes, yet people today do not accept just any information. Readers expect a many-sided view of issues raised. They want to know what the Sejm, the party and the labor unions are saying. And here again, if you will permit it, a little stone for the journalists' garden.

[Question] By all means, we also like it when we are criticized.

[Answer] It often happens that after a communique from a government meeting at which an important public decision was made, blissful silence fills the media. A day, to and three days pass. People call offices, ask each other, write letters, looking for more information, but no one from the editorial offices approaches us. Then we call a news conference.

[Question] Maybe communiqes from government meetings should be written differently, maybe reporters should be invited to these sessions.

[Answer] We are trying to do that. We are bringing the efficiency of our efforts to the state of informing the public. Self-critically I must say that the government is doing much more than we are able to relay. Every decision, every resolution originates in a prolonged process, in discussion and debates many weeks, sometimes many months long. We are unable to show this process of a decision's origin. As a result, it sometimes seems that this or that decision is merely a question of the premier or minister signing a document.

[Question] Despite such critical opinions on the effectiveness of our work, we do not have a bad record with readers. Recently the Public Opinion Research Center conducted a survey on the government's news policy, from which it was apparent that the press was not in bad shape. Some 25.8 percent of those surveyed saw the press as the source of their most complete and comprehensive information. Television placed second in that competition with 23.4 percent and radio third with 8.9 percent. And I would add, although perhaps spitefully, that the government press spokesman received barely 5.6 percent of the vote.

[Answer] That is understandable since the government spokesman cannot have a monopoly on the entire body of information. I feel this is a very favorable outcome for Minister Urban.

[Question] Since you mentioned Minister Urban, his news conferences, especially his verbal skirmishes with foreign journalists, have had broad repercussions here and abroad. But his statements often arouse controversies that are expressed by our readers in letters to the editor. Does the Government Press Office have an objective notion of what kind of reputation the press spokesman has with the public?

[Answer] Your questions places me in a bit of an awkward situation since the Government Press Office is under Minister Urban. No matter what I say I will be suspected of bias as a subordinate government spokesman. But fortunately we have public opinion research executed by the Public Opinion Research Center on this subject. First of all, though, I must say that the Polish people want news. The people may have different feelings but they want to know, they want and do listen to reports on Minister Urban's news conferences, they read reports in the press and notes in RZECZPOSPOLITA. Reactions are varied. When J. Urban talks about prices increases, obviously the reaction is not favorable, but if he talks about less heated matters, the reaction is different. And if someone from the outside attacks the spokesman for our government, people often come to his defense.

[Question] You mentioned sociological research by the Public Opinion Research Center. With what did it deal?

[Answer] Among other things, to get an indirect response on the subject of the popularity of the government press spokesman's news conferences, it was asked: "Are there people in Poland who do not know who J. Urban is?" Some 9.9 percent replied decisively in the affirmative, 27.5 percent felt there were not many, 67.9 percent answer, "I cannot imagine anyone not knowing J. Urban." "There are no such people," 23.3 percent responded.

[Question] That attests to popularity, but it is not an evaluation.

[Answer] The survey also asked what feeling J. Urban evokes in the people with his statements. Some 28.3 percent noted decisively negative feelings such as anger, rage, indignation, resistance; 16.7 percent noted disappointment and sympathy, while a few expressed neutrality. Meanwhile 34.9 percent expressed decisively positive feelings--solidarity, favor, approval, admiration.

[Question] Indeed, heated feelings both for and against.

[Answer] In fact there are few neutral opinions, but how many people are there in Poland who are so open to the fire of public opinion as the government spokesman?

[Question] Has it happened that the office has not allowed an article criticizing the government or national administration to be published?

[Answer] No and we have so such capabilities anyway. But it sometimes happens that the media do not help us. For example, in one province (which one is not important, nor are the numbers because I only want to show the mechanism), the need to build 11 health centers and 13 schools was announced. After sharp discussion the people's council approved a plan in which eight health centers and 10 schools would be undertaken. The governor called a news conference, presented the plan, justified it and it was transmitted by the reporters without many repercussions. Meanwhile, for the next 6 months the local weekly described dramatically and in detail the six projects that "fell" out of the plan. Not one word was written about those that were approved and carried out. The result? It was obvious. The notion emerged that the government was poor, the governor incompetent. There are also reporters who criticize a manager for building a school rather than a health center in a community, even though it was not his decision but that of the people's council. The manager is accountable for execution of an established plan. Such handling of issues by some reporters does not help. And the point is not that the manager is castigated but that governmental powers are confused and this hinders proper understanding of the social changes taking place in Poland.

[Question] From our conversation, a reader might get the impression that the state of relations between government and the media is not the best.

[Answer] Generally speaking, relations between the government and media depend on two factors--the socio-economic situation and the government's information policy. It is generally such that if the socio-economic situation is good, then relations between the economic administration and the media are good. Every critical article meets with a response; there are resources and money to fix something that is running poorly. When the economic situation deteriorates, the press, wanting to be reliable, attacks even more sharply and the administration defends itself. By closing off access to information to the media, among other things. That is how it was in the fall of 1970, after June of 1976 and before August 1980.

[Question] And today?

[Ansswer] After two years of media law operation, one could say that all conditions for complete circulation of information within society have been created so that it can be effective and indispensable. Information, after all, is the basis of autonomy and democracy.

[Question] Thank you for the interview.

Christian Weekly Defends Press

Warsaw TYGODNIK POLSKI in Polish No 38, 21 Sep 86 p 2

[Article by Andrzej Jozef Jakubowski]

[Text] "After 2 years of media law operation, one could say that all conditions for complete circulation of information within society have been created so that it can be effective and indispensable. Information, after all, is the basis of autonomy and democracy."

The words I have quoted come from the lips of Adam Dunalewicz, director of the Government Press Office and are the conclusion of an interview by editor Jan Ruranski. The interview, entitled "The People Want to Know," appeared in PRZEGIAD TYGODNIOWY (No 36).

The interview deals mainly with matters associated with media criticism and the related circulation of information in the national and economic administration, media and reader triangle. Director Dunalewicz's statement is a response to a question on the current state of relations between the administration and the media. Because he made it after a previous statement that in the past the administration sometimes shut off access to information to the media, which occurred in the fall of 1970, after June 1976 and before August 1980, one can come to the conclusion that he sees the present situation at this point as appropriate.

Is this really the case?

Many times in our weekly we have given voice to our conviction, based on facts, about the tremendous and immeasurably favorable changes in various fields of public life that occurred after August 1980, this despite the difficult economic situation and the sustained, although now dwindling, political struggle. We called attention to the distinct method, as in the past, of the central government's treatment of the public and to the numerous enterprises undertaken by the former to unite the nation and establish closer ties with citizens.

These favorable changes have not bypassed the area of mass communications. The media today really have the ability to openly present often controversial positions on various matters, censorship interference is much less frequent and as a rule does not affect criticism of the administration's operations.

Despite unmistakable progress in this last area, there is still much to do be done by those on whom depends the use of circumstances created by state management. We know about this from life, from the substance of press publications and we learn about it from Ruranski's conversation with Dunalewicz. As far as the interview is concerned, both participants nevertheless are unable to deny the still existing shortcomings in the sphere of media-administration relations. They merely represent different attitudes on who is responsible for this state of affairs. The director of the Government Press Office, as one might expect, looks for them among journalists. And from Ruranski's statements, one can conclude that he faults the administration. It seems to me, however, that they are both right as regards the examples they cited.

And so Dunalewicz's statement that the relatively frequent lack of response to media criticism in many cases is caused by inconsistent action on the media's part is correct. It is hard to contradict the point that even the interested parties do not always know the substance of all the statements the media transmit on them. Thus individual publications should not limit themselves only to publishing critical material but should also inform the other party in writing of the substance of that material and request a response. Only such a mode of conduct can increase considerably the chances for removing disclosed offenses or at least for clarification of the issue. From my own experience I know that a lack of response to articles sent in similar matters is rather rare. But director Dunalewicz says that editorial offices send such documents in barely 5 percent of the cases of critical material.

Another charge that must also be acknowledged as appropriate is connected to the frequent indifference of particular editorial offices and the reporters employed in them to attempts by the administration to interest the public in various initiatives undertaken by it in often important matters. I have seen any news conferences very carefully prepared by particular individuals, with abundant, interesting informational material, that have been completely ignored by the media. A few journalists attended and limited themselves to signing the list of those attending and a few minutes' presence in the room. Of course it was fruitless to look for the substance of those conferences later in the newspapers; at best a general reference of a few lines was published. Truly important subjects were involved that could have interested readers but they were seen as not worth publication on the basis of a subjective appraisal by the reporter himself. Material sent to editorial offices by mail is also rarely used in a selective way.

Instances of this kind surely do not encourage the administration to cooperate with the media. Like others where material from some field requiring thorough familiarity with its subject has been compiled by a representative of the media in a careless, superficial way, or such that it contains glaring substantive errors resulting from a misunderstanding of the issue. Supposedly such facts do not happen often, but they do take place and a teaspoon of tar can spoil a barrel of honey. The director of an entity described in this fashion by the media will think twice in the future before he again makes contact with the media. And here in essence lies one of the reasons why administrative bodies relatively rarely inform the media on their own initiative about new issues, important ones that can be the object of public interest, to which media law makes them accountable.

As one can see from this, we journalists are not without guilt for shortcomings in the process of bringing the administration closer to the public. But the other side of the coin looks no better and the list of offenses occurring on the administration's part will probably be longer than the list of shortcomings characterizing journalists.

I will not write about the practices of many press agents who often make access to informational material difficult and who particularly protect their bosses from direct contact with media representatives. Numerous newspapers and magazines have devoted a great deal of space to these subjects. I will also not talk about the conduct of some administrative bodies who exploit their imperious powers to close off the means to obtain necessary information to the press. A good example was the case of the prosecutor about whom we wrote recently. All similar actions, although socially harmful in my opinion, still touch only the formal side of the issue. Much more dangerous are actions embodying the merits of the matter.

These are based on persuading the public that black is actually white and on concealment of recorded offenses. For example, the VETO weekly in No 36 discusses the reaction of the Institute for the Meat and Fats Industry and the Zamoyski Fats Plant in Bodaczow, which was cooperating with it, to the disclosed practice of adding spoiled margarine to large quantity of product destined for sale. There could hardly be any doubt whether action of this kind

was worth of emphatic condemnation and so the minister of health and social welfare quickly issued a decision to put a stop to it. But before this occurred the VETO editorial office received a letter of a typical nature. The director of the Institute for the Meat and Fats Industry, a professor, attempted in his statement to convince the editorial office that such a practice by margarine producers was fully justified. The letter contained numerous, though subtle, bits of malice directed at the reporter who dared to submit the institute and plant to criticism. But it is hard to call subtle the charges raised against the author of the critical publication in another letter coming from the plant in Bodaczow. It was signed by representatives of the labor union and Primary Party Organization, which has to be particularly surprising, and the reporter's conduct was compared to the activity of Radio Free Europe.

We can see therefore that the effect of this criticism was only indignation due to the impossibility of further carrying on a harmful practice. It was unimportant to the guilty that they caused measurable harm to the public, for what else can one call obviously poor quality food products for consumption. And this is the saddest part of the matter, since one could multiply the examples of similar reactions to media criticism. One should therefore view the opinion expressed in the previously mentioned interview by the director of the Government Press Office as allowing room for expansion: "Criticism, if it is constructive and to the point of course, is taken seriously and the problem is explained and analyzed. And when the need arises, making a new decision is considered. Such criticism uncovers real irregularities and often help resolve a conflict situation and permits a proper decision. And the critic as well as the one being criticized should really approach the matter this way."

That is why I disagree with Editor D. Passent who in No 36 of POLITYKA devoted a major part of his "Bzik" column to the matter of criticism of former minister of finance, Stanislaw Niecharz. The latter was attacked by Wojciech Kubicki of ZYDIE WARSZAWY for "conducting a stringent tax policy," situated, according to Passent's definition, "on a plane approximating violation of law and order." Passent does not propose substantive conditions in relation to criticism itself, but he believes that the article was inappropriate since "what is the trick in showering abuse on a discharged minister." He feels that Kubicki should have done it earlier in order to avoid the impression that he was kicking a man when he was down.

I believe, however, that criticism should not be about the person being criticized but about his actions and policies and the need to change them. Otherwise it is hard to call it constructive and in this aspect the time it is raised plays a secondary role.

We can therefore acknowledge that the media and the administration have not yet been able to eliminate the elements that impair their mutual relations. And that their representatives still do not always understand what criticism should be.

12776  
CSO: 2600/78

## ACCENT ON STRONGER PARTY IDEOLOGICAL TRAINING

Rzeszow NOWINY in Polish 18-19 Oct 86 pp 1,2

[Article by (b): "The Attitudes and Quotidian Activism of PZPR Members Will Decide the Effects:]

[Text] (Own information) The Krosno voivodship party organization held a ceremonial inauguration of the new academic year for ideological training. As stressed by First Secretary of the Krosno Voivodship PZPR Committee Jozef Tofilski at a meeting of lecturers, instructors, activists of youth and social organizations, and a large number of ideological-front activists, party indoctrination is of special importance following the 10th PZPR Congress in the struggle for socialist, active attitudes of the laboring people with the object of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and fully implementing the party's program for the period ahead until the 21st century. The inauguration ceremony was also attended by Member of the PZPR Central Committee and Editor-in-Chief of TRYBUNA LUDU Jerzy Majka.

In his program report Secretary of PZPR Voivodship Committee Jan Luczynski stated that the most effective way in which the PZPR can exert its ideological-political influence is through the day-by-day activism and committed attitude of party members. Hence ensue tasks of continually refining the style, forms, and methods of party education. And although the balance sheet for the past period, drawn up by the Fourth PZPR Voivodship Reports-Elections Conference, points to major accomplishments, augmenting the store of knowledge of party members in general and expanding the forms of historical, philosophical-social and economic education will continue to be of capital importance. As for practical activity, it is worthwhile to base it on the exemplars and instances of ideological offensiveness among the Krosno community of educators, as well as on the accomplishments of the worker aktiv schools operating in the larger plants and enterprises of the Subcarpathians, the 10 local affiliates of the Evening University of Marxism-Leninism, and the party teams of lecturers.

The modified universal system of ideological education in the new academic year will pay special attention to broadening Marxist-Leninist knowledge and propagating the resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress. This also will promote the struggle for prosocialist committed attitudes. Ideological diversionary activities conducted by hostile centers should be counteracted.

In recognition of their contributions, a large number of lecturers and instructors were honored with congratulatory letters, diplomas, and book prizes. Medals "For the Propagation of Marxism-Leninism" were conferred upon Alexander Zmuda, Daniel Wawer, Bronislaw Sokolowski, Jan Stolarski, Miroslaw Erbel, and Janusz Konarzewski.

Next, the inaugural address on the background of the implementation of resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress was delivered by Editor-in-Chief of TRYBUNA LUDU Jerzy Majka.

During the discussion, ideological-front activists exchanged experience in ideological training.

1386

CSO:2600/198

## CZYREK OPENS GDANSK IDEOLOGICAL TRAINING YEAR

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Sep 86 p 2

[Article by (AL): "New Ideological Training Year"]

[Text] Gdansk. On 18 September, the traditional hall of the Repair Shipyard in Gdansk was the site of the inauguration of the ideological training year in the Gdansk voivodship. This will be the 34th year in a row of party work for the plant organization, which has 714 members.

Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the Politburo and first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Gdansk, and Janusz Janicki, deputy chief of the Ideological Department, participated in the inauguration.

The tasks of the plant organization were presented by Jan Koc, the first secretary of the KZ [plant committee]. During the present ideological training year, he stated, the training will concentrate on disseminating the resolutions and the PZPR Program adopted at the party's 10th Congress.

In the last two years, party work at the shipyard has regained its former extent. Among other things, a branch of the evening Marxism-Leninism university is active.

In the opinion of Robert Kozicki, who is also active in the youth organization, ideological training provides a good opportunity to reinforce knowledge of the party itself, its rules and regulations, and the scope and actions of its activity.

Politburo member and Central Committee secretary Jozef Czyrek referred to the situation and tasks of the party. Answering the questions that were brought up, he described, among other things, the scope of the activity of each of the Central Committee secretaries, the state of the reviews of working posts, relations between the state and the Church, current economic issues, and foreign policy.

The first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship Committee presented congratulatory letters to outstanding members of the plant party organization.

9909  
CSO: 2600/74

POLITICS

POLAND

PZPR IDEOLOGICAL TRAINING ATTRACTS VILLAGE YOUTH

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Sep 86 p 2

[Article by PAP: "Inaugurations of the Party Training Year"]

[Text] Leszno, Poznan. The next voivodship party organizations, the Leszno and Poznan ones, have begun the new party training year. In connection with this, inaugural meetings of lecturers, instructors, and organizers of party training were held. They were working meetings.

The voivodship party organization in Leszno is emphasizing, among other things, the development of forms of training that will also serve non-party members.

The inauguration in the Poznan voivodship party organization took place in the Cultural Center of the Zydowo PGR [State Farms] Combine, and therefore among farmers. Gabriela Rembisz, a candidate member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee, took part in the meeting. A considerable enrichment and intensification of the content and forms of party training is planned in rural areas, and this training will also be addressed to farmers who are not party members.

9909

CSO: 2600/74

PARTY, 'INTERNATIONALISM' CLAIM SUCCESS IN REACHING YOUTH

Lodz GLOS ROBOTNICZY in Polish 9 Sep 86 p 3

[Article by J. Galeba: "With Youth About Youth"]

[Text] Progress in the area of civic and patriotic education has been noted, the economic activity of young people has grown, and contacts with the party have grown stronger. There has been an increase in cooperation with the youth organizations of the socialist countries--among others, with the Lenin Komsomol from Ivanovo, the FDJ from Karl-Marx-Stadt, and the Dimitrov KZM from Gabrovo.

In general, one can say that there has been a consistent increase in the percentage of youth with a positive attitude toward the assumptions and values of the socialist order. The number of girls and boys linking their chances in life to socialism is growing. One should not forget, however, that the socioeconomic and political crisis from the beginning of the 1980's is still having an effect. Its consequences in the sphere of awareness may be felt for a long time to come, and it is not easy to overcome these consequences.

As it appears from reports, work with youth has been concentrated on activities aimed at the enrichment of ideological life, patriotic and civic education, the creation of suitable conditions for making a start in life and a profession, and the rational use of free time.

The party echelons and organizations have created possibilities for influencing youth ideologically through training. Among the various forms of obtaining knowledge, those that are most successful are the youth branches of WUML [Evening University of Marxism-Leninism], short courses, ideological party meetings, and self-education. At the same time, there has been a considerable growth in youth's interest in participating in open party meetings--among others, in Srodmiejsce, Baluty, and Parzeczevo. Almost a third of the students in worker aktiv schools are young people.

Various types of olympiads of knowledge have played an important role in the revival of ideological-educational work. For instance, 138 such olympiads have been held in the school environment, with half of the girls and boys participating. Some party echelons--such as those in Zgierz, Pabianice, and Widzew--are undertaking direct activities to support the historical education

of youth, by organizing various competitions on the subject of the revolutionary past of the cities or of individual work institutions.

The program of after-school studies and also organized recreation are an extension of the educational influence of schools and youth organizations. The principle of the full utilization of educational facilities for the educational needs of youth organizations is in effect throughout the entire voivodship. There are several shortcomings in the conduct of after-school studies, however, mainly as a result of the lack of financial resources.

The scope of the summer vacation program for children and youth has been expanded, and every year about 85,000 pupils depart from the Lodz voivodship. The summer program covers close to 18,000 wolves and scouts. Every year, several hundred girls and boys spend their vacations at camps organized by the ZSMP [Union of Socialist Polish Youth] and ZMW [Rural Youth Union]. Nearly 5,000 members of OHP [Volunteer Labor Brigades] participate in vacation labor camps. The ZSP [Polish University Student Association] is the organizer of adjustment camps for freshmen. On the other hand, a decline has been noted in the case of organized vacations for working youth, with the main obstacle being the high costs.

An extensive program of internationalist education has been carried out during the summer program. The exchange of children and youth with the Soviet Union, the GDR, and other socialist countries has contributed to this.

Work institutions play an important role in the educational process. In spite of many efforts by district and municipal echelons, however, there has essentially been no progress in the coordination of the ideological-educational activities conducted by the ZSMP, trade unions, self-management bodies, and other social organizations.

The existing legal regulations permit economic activities to be carried out by individual youth organizations. Those active in Lodz include the "7" Student Work Cooperative, the "Student-Service" Economic Institution of the RO ZSP [ZSP District Council], the Social Construction Enterprise of the ZL ZSMP, the Social Construction Enterprise in Pabianice, and the Youth Labor Cooperative in Zgierz. Their activity is favorably assessed. The youth movement, however, is not making use of all the opportunities in this respect. For example, there is a lack of initiatives for the creation of plant worker partnerships. In the case of factories, it is also worth while to mention the role played by the Competition of Young Technical Experts and the form singled out in Poles within the framework of the innovation competition for the award from the first secretary of the PZPR KD [District Committee], the award for the "Best Youth Innovator." Last year, at the central Copernicus Competition for the most talented youth, 2 of the 5 main awards were won by young workers from Gorna (Fonica) and Poles (Politechnika Lodzka).

It is also worth mentioning that the first youth brigades and production sections have appeared in some districts (Widzew, for example). The youth of Poles took the lead in the holiday commemoration last year. This year youth from Balute (the Teofilow ZTK) were the first to engage in the congress commemoration.

Last year there was an intensification of activities aimed at youth participation in solving housing problems. Baluty, Gorna, and Widzew are in the forefront. Investment activity is being conducted by associations for the construction of single-family homes in Strykow and Nowosolna. Last year, the first apartments constructed as part of the MSBW in Widzew were turned over. In Srodmiejsce two buildings with 27 apartments were renovated.

In the rural youth milieu, several measures facilitating the start of young farmers were introduced in 1982, especially in the case of the acquisition of farmland, the purchase of production equipment, and the construction of buildings for stock and housing. In certain parishes, several initiatives have been carried out to make the milieu more active in introducing new forms and methods of farming. Considerable activity is being shown, among others, by youth in the Pabianice parish, where through their own efforts they have renovated a club in Hermanowo and also built several kilometers of roads.

In some districts, cities, and parishes in the Lodz voivodship, there is a lack of any extensive cultural activity carried out by youth itself. To be sure, in some cases young people have been brought into the program councils--mainly ZSMP members--but that activity is limited by the lack of money. The same is true of the parish centers, where unqualified staffs usually prevent or restrict cultural activity.

Scout Cultural Centers have been established in Zgierz, Gorna, and Baluty. They are active among children, using the methodology of scout work. The Bychlewianka folklore group is active in the Pabianice parish under the direct sponsorship of youth, Wisniowa Gora in Andrespol, and Anilana in Widzew. Several groups are working under the sponsorship of the ZHP [Polish Scout Union]--for example, Mis, Krajki, Balalajki, Sikorki, and Stonoga. Many of them are achieving significant results at the national level.

There is an increasingly greater interest in computer games among youth. Computer centers have appeared in Pabianice, Poles, and Srodmiejsce, among others. In Pabianice, the center was equipped by the Pabianice Bulb Factory. This is an example demonstrating the great possibilities for work institutions in supporting youth initiatives.

During the past period, the party echelons regained political influence over the youth movement. At the same time, the principle of the autonomy of youth movement organizations has been observed. The number of new members is increasing. Last year, 1,305 new members were admitted to the ranks of the ZSMP in Baluty, 642 in Widzew, and 914 in Srodmiejsce. The ranks of the ZMW grew by 15 percent. The Poles ZHP organization grew by 10 percent, like the Ozorkow one, and in Konstantinow the increase in newly admitted scouts has reached 12 percent.

The ZSP now includes about 15 percent of the students. A PZPR primary party organization has been formed in that organization's Regional Council. During the last term, all of the members of the RO ZSP's Executive Committee joined the PZPR.

There was an extensive discussion of these matters during a meeting of delegates prior to the upcoming Lodz PZPR Reports-Electoral Conference. Comrades with a great deal of experience in working with youth participated in the meeting, in addition to young delegates.

**ARMY OFFICERS DETAILED TO CIVILIAN PZPR SLOTS HONORED**

Szacilo Presides At 1986 Ceremony

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 17 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[Staff report by Capt. W. Rasala, "Military Activity in Civilian Community: Party Assistance"]

[Text] Here are the activists of local party organizations. They owe the military their devotion for efficient and honest work, their sense of duty, and their respect for law and order. Doing their professional duty, they have turned into active advocates and guardians of the interests of the socialist state, into people ideologically and politically involved.

Obeying the party will, and under its instruction, they left the soldiers' ranks. They undertook difficult, responsible work on new posts the PZPR committees and organizations in towns and in the countryside. But they remain soldiers still. And therefore, to mark the Polish Army's Day, on 16 October, there was in Piotrkow Trybunalski a festive meeting between General Tadeusz Szacilo, head of the Main Political Directorate of the Polish Army [GPZ WP], and those regular soldiers who had turned full-time party functionaries outside the military. Brigadier Tadeusz Kojder, deputy head of the GPZ WP, was also present. The host and co-organizer of the meeting was the PZPR Provincial Committee, headed by its first secretary, airforce Commodore Stanislaw Kolasa.

Detailing military professional cadres to party duty in civilian areas of activity demonstrates the great trust society places in our armed forces. Comrades in uniform, thus honored, have proven their mettle in difficult, responsible jobs, taken for the sake of various communities. Together with others, they have dealt with problems and issues of people in their place of residence, in their workplaces, and in rural communities. They have not been free from everyday concerns. They have run the local PZPR organizations, drawing on experience and knowledge acquired in their party work among soldiers.

According to comrade Kazimierz Koczy, secretary of the PZPR City Committee in Opole, "There is a great difference between personally experiencing everyday working life and learning it from hearsay or reports. A party activist always must be among the people. Whatever he does, he must be ideologically and politically motivated. And that often means he has to put his personal life on a back burner."

"The basic principle of our inner-party life includes honest fulfillment of secretary functions. First of all, one has to retain an attitude of creative dissatisfaction with work already accomplished; second, one has to strive not to remain content with what has been achieved; third, one cannot accept mediocrity, one has to go on raising the level of one's expectations," explains comrade Jozef Kozak, first secretary of the PZPR Miedzyrzecze committee.

"I am often being asked by younger comrades what to do in order to deserve the title of a party activist says comrade Augustyn Salagan, first secretary of the PZPR Tychy committee. "I tell them that an activist is a man deeply committed to the party, ideologically motivated, who constantly raises his skills and his political knowledge. He gains social prestige by conforming words and deeds. He should be involved, and at the same time modest, exacting in relation to others and above all, to himself. Sensitive to others' needs, persistent and courageous in action, intransigent towards evil-doing, always ready to defend the party's accomplishments and its policy..."

#### Honoring Service and Work.

In the meeting hall of the executive of the PZPR Provincial Committee in Piotrkow Trybunalski, the head of the GZP WP honored deserving party activists with state and service medals, and handed them military promotion certificates. The Cross of Merit in silver was awarded to Lt. Jerzy Mandal. Gold medals "For the Defense of the State" were awarded to, among others, Col. Jan Kusztelak, and Lt. Col. Andrzej Rosinski. Military promotion certificates were given to Mjr. Jozef Kozak, Mjr. Wieslaw Suski, Lt. Jedrzej Chraplewski, and Lt. Jerzy Huszaluk.

On behalf of General Florian Siwicki, member of the Politbureau of the PZPR Central Committee and minister of National Defense, and in his own name, the head of the GZP PW conveyed to the audience greetings to mark the Day of the Polish Army.

Addressing the local party organization activists, General Tadeusz Szacilo said, among other things:

"You are conscientiously performing your duty at party posts. Your satisfaction to some extent has a double dimension. First of all, you enjoy the civic trust of those communities you are active in; second, you are still our colleague the military service. You have been very highly rated. I congratulate you. Let today's medals and military promotions serve as a token of appreciation for your service and work. You have performed during a very difficult period, showing political maturity, courage of mind, and high organizational valor. Now you confront further important tasks--implementing the resolutions passed by the 10th PZPR Congress. I am deeply convinced that you will properly acquit yourselves of this test as well, as befits party activists in uniform..."

#### Among Miners.

At the Belchatow Lignite Colliery, Jozef Kowalski, deputy CEO of the conglomerate, demonstrates the technology and the organization of labor, as well as the accomplishments of the miners, to the participants of the meeting.

The Belchatow colliery is the largest investment project of its kind nationwide. It consists of 3 extraction fields, one of which is now being worked. This year the miners promise to supply domestic and foreign buyers with 26 million tons of their brown gold. It is hoped that in 2 years time, when exploitation will begin at the second field, the mine output can reach some 54 million tons.

The hosts propose the guests travel to the open-air colliery. The bus drives along an asphalt road--nota bene, few European mines could boast of such roads --and reaches the level of 170 meters below the surrounding ground, What a weird feeling!

"The road," explains Jozef Kowalski, "resulted from shunting digging machines and now serves to move crews and equipment. In addition to lignite extraction, the colliery supplies sand for construction, and 86,000 tons of sodium carbonate for agriculture. I would like to add, comrades, that we are proud to cooperate with various military units for our mutual sake."

"Can we have some examples?", an officer asks.

"Certainly. Together with experts from the Higher Officer Engineering School at Wroclaw, we have solved miners' work problems. The research and development work on lasers used for steering gigantic digging machines has been particularly valuable both for the military and for us. Those occupied in this research are from at the Military Academy of Technology, together with our experts."

"Just now, together with the cadres of the Higher Officer Radiotechnology School we have been preparing practical deployment of a radio-information system. It will improve the operation of our control center for setting machines in motion."

Among Power Workers.

On the same day another visit was paid to the Belchatow electrical power station, one of the most modern and biggest power generating plants in Poland. In the first half of this year the station workforce supplied the national grid with 8,740,000 MWh, announced Jan Tokarz, the technical director.

In a direct conversation with Zenon Karas, manager of the station's first and second blocks, General Tadeusz Szacilo expressed interest in machines operation and worker conditions.

"The blocks operate according to a automatic regulation system of power frequency; this allows us to maintain constant reliability in their exploitation," the manager explained.

"It is not one of those cushy jobs,: Krzysztof Rychlewski, foreman of the boiler machines and secretary of the PZPR Enterprise Committee, informs the general. "We do our job under high temperatures and with much pollution. Nonetheless, the crew I run is an outstanding team. This in part, is due to the fact that most of my comrades are PZPR members..."

In the engine room No 5, Ryszard Siwek, a turbine expert, explained the assembly job then in progress, to the visitors:

"It is, literally, a watchmaker's job, even though each element of the turbine and of the generator weighs at least several hundred kilograms. In our work precision is defined to a degree between 0.03 and 0.04 millimeters..."

General Szacilo approaches some younger power workers, congratulates them, and hands them buttons of the Polish People's Army. Foreman Teodor Anszperger explains that those young lads have recently arrived at the plant, after serving their term in the military.

"As their superior, I am happy with the morale and with the professional skills of our young reservists..."

Another surprise The guests go up 92 meters in an elevator. The view shows the panorama of the Belchow electric power station. Comrade J. Tokarz explains the location of various facilities.

#### A working Exchange of Experiences.

In the hall, at the station's administrative building, a working meeting of local activists in uniform from various party committees and organizations, was held. They shared problems their communities had to deal with, exchanged opinions and experience, primarily concerning the fundamental issue of the effectiveness of party activity.

Brigadier Tadeusz Kojder, deputy head of the GZP WP, told the audience about the current tendencies and problems of party political activity in the armed forces after the 10th PZPR congress. He pointed out, among other problems, that "the congress had focused on the most significant goals of the party's political, ideological, and educational activity in the Polish People's Army. Those have been and still are consistently carried out by commanding officers, by party political organs, by PZPR committees and basic organizations. In all the main areas of military work, some significant, tangible accomplishments had been achieved. All communities greeted the congress with widespread efforts military institutions under took obligations, mainly in the area of military training and economic management."

During an interesting and varied debate, military local party activists acquainted the head of the GZP WP with the results of their activity. The main subject of their pronouncements concerned the fundamental principle of all the party work: to be among the people, to learn their problems, and to cope with them as far as possible. This was discussed by, among others, Comrades Mieczyslaw Ochnio, Wladzimierz Szewczynski, Stanislaw Janiak, Franciszek Piecuch, and Janusz Wieczorkiewicz.

At the end of the meeting, General Tadeusz Szacilo, head of the GZP WP, took the floor. He summed up the problems and the tasks soldiers have had to deal with, stressing the importance of the close ties which link the Polish People's Army to the nation. He pointed out that at present the supreme task, both in the

armed forces and in civilian communities, concerned translating the rich contents of the 10th Congress resolution and decisions, into a language of specific actions by party committees and organizations.

The chief of the GZP WP warmly congratulated the comrades entrusted with the functions of secretaries of PZPR provincial committees and members of provincial audit and supervision commissions. He also heartily thanked the hosts of Piotrkow.

#### Baryla Presides At 1985 Ceremony

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 21 Oct 85 pp 1, 2

[Staff report by (jas), "Meeting between the Head of the GZP WP and Local Party Committee Activists"]

[Text] They have remained soldiers and they feel like soldiers, even though, obeying the party's will and on its instruction, they have left the military and assumed difficult and responsible jobs at their new posts in various party organizations or committees, active in villages, towns and provinces.

The election to their party and civic functions had been a token of boundless trust in the Polish People's Army, of the ideological and political maturity of its cadres, of their principled diligence in carrying out the program for socialist renewal and combat, outlined by the PZPR 9th Extraordinary Congress.

Those comrades who enjoy society's trust have proven their mettle in the difficult and responsible activities, daily giving evidence of their sacrifice, spirit of initiative resoluteness in the party's political activity, and above all of their fervent ideological involvement.

The military has not forgotten them. To mark the Polish Army's Day, the oldest unit of the Polish People's Army, the Praga Capt. W.Wysocki 1st Mechanized Regiment held on 19 October a festive meeting between General Jozef Baryla, vice minister for national defense and head of the Main Political Directorate of the Polish Army [GZP WP], and those regular soldiers who discharge their functions in various local party committees.

Brigadier Wladyslaw Honkisz, head of the Personnel Policy Department in the PZPR Central Committee, took part in the meeting.

Also present was Brigadier Tadeusz Kojder, deputy head of the GZP WP.

In the regiment's Hall of Tradition, with exalted atmosphere, the ceremonial act of awarding medals, and distributing promotion certificate and memorial buttons, was carried out. The decorations were presented by General Jozef Baryla.

Golden medals "For the Defense of the State" were handed to Lt. Col. Jozef Finik and Mjr. Marek Bezel. Cpt. Jacek Wieczorkowski was awarded the same medal in silver. A gold medal "The Armed Forces in the Service of the Country" was awarded to Lt. Col. Roman Niewiadomski.

Promotions to colonel rank were given to Lt. Col. Stanislaw Andryszczyk and Jan Kuszelak; to lieutenant-colonel rank to Mjr. Janusz Olszewski, and to captain rank, to Lt. Andrzej Rysz.

Among those awarded memorial medals issued to mark the 40th anniversary of the Victory Day were comrades Brigadier Edward Lukasik, Cirforce Commodore Stanislaw Kolasa, Col. Marian Kot, Col. Jerzy Wojcik, Col. Zdzislaw Matuszewski, Col. Augustyn Salagan, Mjr. Andrzej Poczaj, Lt. Col. Wladyslaw Szewczynski, Lt. Jerzy Mandal, Lt. Roman Biskupski, Ensign Zdzislaw Lorec, and sgt. Stanislaw Hirnle.

General Jozef Baryla warmly congratulated all the honored soldiers, and conveyed to them greetings on the day of the Polish People's Army. He also discussed the most important, current issues the military was involved with, and stressed the significance of the close ties which link the soldiers with society.

In the second half of the meeting in the Kosciuszko Soldiers' Hall, Brigadier Tadeus Kojder discussed current guidelines and issues of the party's political activity in the armed forces.

Brigadier Wladyslaw Honkisz talked about implementation of the main premises of the PZPR personnel policy, passed at the 13th plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee.

Among others, comrades Col. Augustyn Salagan and Lt. Jerzy Mandal shared experiences, acquired during their activity in some local party committees.

The guests, invited by the 1st Praga Mechanized Regiment, then used the opportunity to meet in smaller groups with soldiers of the oldest unit of the Polish People's Army.

In concluding the meeting, the Kosciuszko soldiers presented their guests with a show of parade drill and march songs, performed by a superbly trained sub-unit.

12485/12951  
CSO: 2600/112

POLITICS

POLAND

OPZZ EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS IN POZNAN

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 3 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Beginning on 3 October a two day meeting of the OPZZ Executive Committee and the trade unions' chairmen of the biggest enterprises in the whole country will take place in Poznan in the metallurgical plant H. Cegielski. The main purpose of it is a debate about the chances of accelerating the economic growth of the country and speeding up the satisfaction of the needs and social expectations in 1987 through the end of the current five year plan, in view of the present socio-economic situation. The government partners in the trade union movement will participate in these talks which certainly will not go very smoothly.

This is the most representative meeting of unionists prior to II OPZZ Assembly called for 23-30 November. In Poznan there will be a discussion of the preparations for the II Assembly at which, as everything is pointing to, it will take on a broader form, evolving into a congress of Polish Trade Unions, closing the process of reconstruction from the start of the resurrected trade union movement and opening for it a new perspective of activities for the protection of the interests of working people.

12470/12781  
CSO: 2600/145

## POOR PARTY STRENGTH IN RURAL AREAS NOTED

Katowice TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 25-26 Oct 86 p 3

[Article by Adam Molenda: "Basic Party Organizations Lack Official Cachet" subtitled "How To Build the Party's Authority in the Countryside?"]

[Text] In Bielsk Voivodship the party is definitely the least represented in the countryside, with fewer than a thousand farmers carrying party cards, which accounts for barely about 2 percent of the entire membership of the voivodship party organization. In several score villages the party formally does not exist. This is in no way changed by the fact that some of the inhabitants of these villages, peasants-workers, belong to the PZPR chapters at their factories, because at their domiciles they often do not admit this, for various reasons besides.

There may be reservations about a substantial part of the basic party organizations operating in the countryside. For while generally they perform well on state farms and at institutions dealing with agriculture or serving it, most of their counterparts in rural communities display various kinds of deficiencies.

## What is the Greatest Obstacle?

In answering this question, rural POP [basic party organization] secretaries enumerate many mutually conditioned factors which thus, at least at first glance, form a tightly closed vicious circle.

The POPs suffer primarily a chronic lack of authority, both in rural communities and at the institutions from which they attempt to exact some service. Quite often, letters sent by POPs on their own to the administration, the PKS, Gmina Cooperatives, Public Road Regions, and other institutions with offices outside the gmina concerned are not answered at all. Of a certainty, this is due to bureaucratic paranoia which takes no notice of letters lacking an official seal - and the POPs do not use such seals and thus lack cachet. Thus the POP secretary must first go to the gmina committee in order to affix its rubberstamp on his letter, and then he can be almost always certain of getting a reply to his intercession.

Czeslaw Mrowiec, first secretary of the POP in Koszarawa-Bystra, is annoyed: "In these circumstances how can augmenting the autonomy and role of the POP be considered? After all, the institutions to which we write also employ party members and we should expect of them that they would treat us properly."

Thus, the lack of authority and, what is worse, the lack of trust by nonparty-member rural inhabitants derives here from poor effectiveness, which in its turn derives from a weak aktiv. The party in rural areas consists mostly of elderly members who are past working age, and it is thus difficult to expect of them the resilience of 30-year-olds. As for the members in the prime of life, they mostly hold several public offices simultaneously and cannot be used for sporadic tasks. There also are members who think that attending meetings and paying dues is enough, and the party secretary finds it incredibly difficult to ask them for more. To top all this, few new members are joining. The local clubs and gmina echelons of youth organizations very rarely prepare and recommend their members for membership in the PZPR. To an overwhelming majority of rural youth contact with the ZSMP [Union of Socialist Polish Youth] ends once they graduate from the vocational or secondary school. A proof of the total absence of any contacts between basic-level party elements in town and country is the fact that secretaries of POPs and gmina party echelons still have not, after two terms of office, received from plant party organizations lists of persons domiciled in villages but belonging to the PZPR at the plants employing them.

The system of individual party tasks is defective. The fault is usually that of both those assigning the tasks and those executing them. The tasks are not very specific (e.g., "Act within the Social Committee for Rebuilding the School") and difficult to evaluate properly, while their executors are, in the nature of things, not always diligent.

POPs consisting of farmers or peasants-workers have problems with assuring adequate attendance at meetings, because every member has some farm chore to do, and it also happens that there is no place to meet except at a private home.

A nightmare to POP secretaries is the swollen party bureaucracy. The pile of documents that have to be filled out and read turns activists into chairwarmers.

Piotr Dziewit, POP secretary at the Koszarawa Gmina Office, reminisces, "I remember how in the 1960s we used to keep "Notebooks of the Party Group," in which merely discrete columns had to be filled out. This eased work markedly and served to spend more time among people."

#### What Can Be Changed to the Better?

Marian Ciurla, first secretary of the POP in Ostre, declared, "What matters most is consistency in implementing what is discussed at meetings. Rural folk are detail-minded and expect specifics from the party."

If someone complains at a meeting that lampposts are not lighted and if intercession by the POP causes them to be lighted, this is a success to the

organization. This also applies when the POP is instrumental in getting an additional bus stop installed or causing a damaged bridge to be repaired. Of course the settlement of problems of this kind soon leads to an avalanche of requests to the POP. On the one hand, this is bad since there exist special state or cooperative services appointed to attend to such matters, but on the other hand it is good because every improvement is accomplished with the participation of the party organization. Besides, wherever some social needs exist, the party should not satisfy it on its own; rather, it should mobilize the entire community on this issue. This is precisely how the authority of party members should be built, and hence also the authority of the entire organization.

Assistance by the gmina party echelon is indispensable. Its members must attend POP meetings and support them with their expertise and competences. It is desirable for the gmina chief, the chairmen of the GS [Gmina Cooperative] and SKR [Agricultural Circle Cooperatives], and other individuals directing institutions whose performance is of primary importance to the countryside, to be present at these meetings at least once a year. This also enhances the meeting's importance.

Ewa Myszka, first secretary of the POP in Jelesnia Dolna, said, "Members of basic party organizations should constantly sense the support of their comrades occupying leading offices in the party and professional hierarchy."

Considerable results can be produced when the basic party organizations invite the cooperation of nonparty members enjoying authority in their communities. In nearly every village there are such "folk sages" to whom people come for advice.

Spurring the activism of party-member workers-peasants at their places of domicile could produce invaluable effects. Above all, they could be utilized to attend to matters in the city, to which they commute daily, in the course of political campaigns, and also to establish bonds with the POPs in industry. Many minor local matters could be settled in the presence of goodwill of the enterprises, the more so considering that the Beskid countryside feels injured — its inhabitants are a major source of funds used to provide social services which subsequently are spent on the needs of cities.

But it is intraorganizational efficiency that counts most. It is a poor secretary who shoulders all the duties. In addition to assigning individual party tasks, he should spur the activism of the members of his POP by making sporadic recommendations. Except that the ways of doing this are limited. In practice, only the system of penalties is functioning. Party organizations in industry may recommend individuals for a promotion or a government decoration. But farmers are not vying for offices, and few of them receive government decorations, and it sometimes happens that a person who has all his life worked actively within the party in behalf of the community and reaches old age is not told "Thank you."

1386  
CSO:2600/198

## PARTY DAILY EDITORIAL ON REPORT-BACK CAMPAIGN

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Oct 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Where the Power is Within the Party"]

[Text] The party reports-elections conferences in the voivodships are over, but they still continue in the cities and gminas. The changes in the membership of committees, executive boards, and secretariats are greater or smaller, depending on the will of the delegates. The elections have by now ceased to attract the principal attention of the conferences, and their course is not eliciting unhealthy sentiments. This, too, in addition to many other signs, demonstrates that the party has changed, returned to normal, and consolidated itself internally.

Thus new officers of the party are emerging at all levels. This warrants recalling the nature of power within the party in accordance with democratic centralism and the party statute, all the more so considering that the 10th PZPR Congress decided to "rarefy" the plenary sessions of party echelons, so that we would debate less and thus gain more time for implementing the decisions reached.

Now it is precisely the party echelon that represents the power within the party -- during the periods in between congresses and conferences. This means the committee at one level or another, rather than its executive body or, to an even smaller degree, the working part of that body -- the secretariat. Hence, we constitute power when we elect committee members rather than when these elected authorities organize themselves internally.

Why is this reminder so important at the threshold of the party's new term of office? Because experience teaches that executive bodies, together with their nonelective apparatus, tend to forget their "place in the phalanx," operate on their own in lieu of the echelon, and acquire greater power than authorized. This experience also demonstrates that such shifts of power bode no good to the party. On the contrary, then democratic centralism is reduced to centralism itself, which in its turn is prone to degenerating into bureaucratic autocracy.

We all in the party must respect our officers, respect their decisions, and subordinate ourselves to their resolutions. But no one is more obligated to do

this than the comrades "in high offices" -- members of the executive bodies, and, above all, party secretaries. Only this philosophy, when practiced daily and at every step, is an effective barrier to the return of the old diseases. This is worth bearing in mind.

A great deal depends in this respect on the party attitudes of the comrades elected to executive bodies, on their maturity and consciousness, and even on their personal character. But not all. No autocrat by inclination will raise himself above the echelon if the echelon prevents him from doing so.

As a result of the continuing elections campaign, thousands of comrades will be elected to party authorities at various levels, including a sizable proportion of novices. It is mainly up to these committee members whether the party echelons will really be the power within the party, whether such phrases in reports as "collective leadership" and "collective wisdom" will become the party's daily bread.

It is an honor to be elected to the authorities. But belonging to them is also a burden and a difficult obligation.

1386  
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## REVISED LABOR CODE BEFORE SEJM, DISCUSSION CONTINUES

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] The matter concerns about 9.5 million people, the huge professionally active part of our population. The labor code, because this is what we are talking about, in its present form is in force since 1974. A consensus of opinion exists that many of the solutions incorporated in it were the result of the centralized pattern of economy formed in the seventies. Especially offensive under the present circumstances of independence and self financing of enterprises are those solutions in the labor code which serve the administrative uniformity of wage policy.

The second negative feature of the labor code, which is pointed out by theoreticians and practitioners, is limiting the labor code decisions to individual labor relations to the exclusion of the so-called collective labor law. Therefore matters of competence of trade unions, structure and rules about the participation of the work force in managing the plant, supervision of the conditions of work, had to be regulated by separate legal acts.

#### Two Years of Discussions

Many a time attention was drawn to the fact that the labor code did not keep pace with the changing socio-economic situation of the eighties. The more impulsive voices simply maintained that the labor law of 1986 is in collision with the principles prescribed by the economic reform. Therefore the code has to be reconstructed. A group of specialists, professional, theoretical, and practical-unionist, was called upon to draft a new format. The result of the first stage of that job is a governmental plan of changes in the labor law pertaining to the collective labor contracts and enterprises' agreements. It is being examined now by the Sejm's committees.

Regulating the labor law, even in a relatively narrow area which are collective labor contracts and enterprises' agreements, never was an easy task in the past or now. One should remember that initial work on legal adjustment of collective agreements took two years, that many proposals of solutions suggested by the government met with various reservations of the trade unions.

A compromise plan which is examined now in the Sejm also causes emotional reactions. More than thirty opinions, recommendations, remarks arrived at the Sejm's Socio-Economic Council which is working on the new draft. They came from union organizations, self government bodies of large enterprises, professional associations, educational institutions, and also members of the council-representatives of work forces. What causes such emotional reaction?

The first doubt which occurs to the debaters of the project is the following: is it right to reform just one aspect of the labor law while postponing the adjustment of the total labor code to the new conditions for some 'better times'?

The Socio-Economic Council answered this question with a realistic view which I believe will be shared by many deputies. It is obvious, in their opinion, that it is necessary to adjust the whole labor code, but that is a task for a number of years.

In the meantime solving such matters, like for instance closer correlation between the legal situation of an employee and the economic situation of a workplace and also the adjustment of labor regulations to the changes in organizational structure and the competence of the labor movement, which were adopted by the law on trade unions, has to be treated as the most urgent task.

#### Question of Details

The plan of changes in the concept of collective labor agreements, which was related by us to the readers of TRYBUNA LUDU in May, underwent many changes. What is it now? What proposals are the deputies discussing at the present time?

--to hold on to the present branch model of a collective labor contract concluded for a particular line of work, but also for workers of certain professions;

--collective agreements would determine, as at present, the conditions of pay and also other benefits as well as working conditions connected with the specific character of said profession or employment;

--for enterprises entitled to use their own system of payments, the suggested collective agreements will only serve as a framework, being obligatory only in the part concerning minimum wages and benefits. A condition of an enterprise's entering into a collective agreement would be its ability to cover those minimum wages and benefits by means independently earned, by its own actions;

--the realization of suggestions included in a contract should be achieved in individual enterprises in the form of enterprise-agreements;

--trade unions would appear in these contracts, in accord with their constitutional position, as parties to the contract as well as to the enterprise's agreement. The draft of the law contains also a guarantee of the participation of trade unions in issuing legal acts pertaining to the functioning of the new system of collective agreements.

Skeptics evaluating the up-to-date work on the code claim that it was superfluous, because the concept of changes in collective contracts, which was accepted after many compromises, is not very different from the previous one. The optimists say that perhaps the amendments will make it easier to correlate the policy of wages and benefits with the social policy of the country, which ensues from the NPSG.

#### What Will the Deputies Say?

It began with the opinion of the Sejm's Socio-Economic Council. After a discussion of many hours, exchange of views in which reason and emotions clashed, the Council recommended a plan, but suggested consideration:

- limiting the number of delegates of the Council of Ministers in the law (for the purpose of not limiting too much the independent decisions of work establishments about their own pay-policy);
- better adaptation of the law's regulations to the provisions of the economic reform.

For the time being the initial approach of the delegates to the draft of the law ended in getting together a group which will carefully analyze all the decisions of the plan. Unionists will also take part in the work of that group, and its debate will be followed by representatives of the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs. It will still take some time then before the suggested legal amendments will be realized. But in a matter of such importance like this one haste is not recommended.

12470/12781  
CSO: 2600/145

**CP TRAINING SCHOOL REPRESENTATIVES MEET IN WARSAW**

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Oct 86 pp 1,2

[Article by Magda Sowinska: "Importance of Social Sciences to Socialism-Building" subtitled "Conference of Rectors of Party Institutes and Higher Schools"]

[Text] "The importance of social sciences is growing steadily. No major socio-political problem can be resolved without prior work on its theory and substantiation. The PZPR Central Committee has taken a number of decisions and steps intended to strengthen the position of Marxism and Leninism in Polish social sciences," said PZPR Central Committee Secretary Professor Henryk Bednarski.

On 21 October began in the Hall of Columns of the Sejm the 2-day Conference of Rectors of the Academies of Social Sciences and Higher Party Schools of the Central Committees of Communist and Worker Parties, devoted to analysis of problems of scientific research and political and ideological work in the light of the tasks outlined by the resolutions of congresses of discrete parties.

Nearly 50 rectors and institute directors from 15 countries of Europe, Asia, America, and Africa are participating in this conference, which endows it with a broad practical and cognitive significance.

In Poland, with the support of the entire academic community, a program for the historical, economic, and law-and-government education of the society has been adopted and is being implemented and, in addition, a program for strengthening and developing secular culture is being drafted, according to Henryk Bednarski.

New tasks for social sciences were posed following the 10th PZPR Congress, at which, for the first time in the history of our party, the PZPR Program was resolved upon. At present, more than ever, H. Bednarski emphasized, there is a need for interdisciplinary research, for joint exchange of experience among all socialist countries, for methodological discussions, for dissemination of research findings, and for exchange of personnel, publications, and scientific information.

## The Need for Joint Studies

The Rector of the Academy of Social Sciences under the CSSU Central Committee Rudolf G. Yanovskiy pointed out that at present the party's theoretical thought and practical activities are focusing on difficult and complex problems relating not only to a climactic stage in the development of the socialist society but also to the entire world.

Rector Yanovskiy emphasized that the social sciences should be at present more operative, more practice-oriented. Special importance should be attached to broad development of methodology that would serve to translate into the language of practice such fundamental categories as acceleration, science and technology revolution, and restructuring. To accomplish this, individual domains of social sciences should conduct deep and extensive empirical research.

Rudolf Yanovskiy also stressed that scientists and educators act the more competently and effectively the greater are the safeguards for the success of reforms, growth of efficiency, and acceleration of positive changes in all domains of social life. This explains the need for a practical orientation of social sciences, for drafting interdisciplinary programs in which scientists from fraternal countries would participate. Such programs should be a permanent component of the work of academic collectives, because only through joint effort can concrete results be accomplished in socialism-building.

Raul Valdes Vivo, the rector of the Nico Lopez Higher Party School under the Central Committee of the Cuban CP, declared that training young cadre is a most urgent task. It must be provided with incontrovertible arguments in its ideological work with the masses.

Raul Vivo also said, "We need party workers who, in their personal contacts, in their talks with the laboring people, would speak concretely instead of using language divorced from reality. This is an indispensable condition for reaching the society and countering the diversionary activities of the counterrevolutionary forces."

On presenting the accomplishments of the PZPR Academy of Social Sciences, its rector Jarema Maciszewski declared, "We are searching for an answer to the question of how the program for socialism-building can be implemented most effectively in the specific conditions of contemporary Poland. In the documents of the 10th PZPR Congress the party poses qualitatively new tasks to its theoretical base. Party teaching not only must keep abreast of program planks and socioeconomic strategy but also has the duty of staying ahead of them and anticipating new challenges as well as future perils. The party leadership expects active advice and the application of scientific thoroughness in the strategic initiative, in the party's programs of action. We must cope with these tasks."

Also taking the floor in the discussion were comrades from Angola, Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Korea, and Laos.

Conversations Behind the Stage

Dr Heinz Huemmler, prorector of the Academy of Social Sciences under the SEPD Central Committee:

"For the first time we're taking part in a conference of the rectors of academies of social sciences of the socialist countries. At the present conference we are searching for answers to the following questions: How can social sciences be still more tightly bound to practice? How can research findings be more effectively utilized in planning socioeconomic processes? Another group of problems pertains to the intensification of scientific cooperation and the drafting of interdisciplinary programs relating to the course of social processes.

"The Academy of Social Sciences under the SEPD Central Committee is collaborating closely with the PZPR Academy of Social Sciences. Recently there was held the 11th meeting on the topic of agricultural development. We also are jointly working on problems relating to the broadly conceived science and technology revolution."

Dr Abdul Ghani Maqtari, director of the Institute of Scientific Socialism under the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Yemen:

"We're glad to be invited to participate in this conference. Implementing the tasks of the Socialist Party of Yemen, we are attempting to broaden contacts with the socialist countries. The recommendations of this conference will definitely contribute to improving the pedagogical and political work of our institute. This also is an occasion for exchanging experience and benefiting from the accomplishments of discrete party academies and schools."

1386

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## 4th ANNIVERSARY TRADE UNION RESOLUTION EVOKE REVIEW

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] On 8 October it will be four years since the law on trade unions was passed. In it a modified position of the trade union movement in enterprises and the country as a whole was presented. This resolution made possible the return of trade unions to public life after over one year's absence. A choice was made then which was the only possible solution to this most complicated and touchy socio-political problem of recent years, the restructuring of the trade union movement from the start. Unions were given legal rights which they never had before. Last year's reform of the law, through new solutions, strengthened the model of partnership relations between the unions and state administration and economic administration. Is this model applied in practice in the workplaces?

This key question, fundamental to the position and effectiveness of the whole 6.5 million union movement, is the subject of examination of the observance of the unions' prerogatives which takes place every year by the NIK on the recommendation of the State Council. The findings of the third such control were summed up now. By comparison they showed a marked improvement over the past.

In 1984 only one third of the checked enterprises were found to be acceptable in this respect by the NIK controller. Last year one half was able to demonstrate correct relations between the administration and the unions. At present no signs of serious offense were to be found in three quarters of the enterprises.

The most progress was made in observing those union prerogatives which are related to their protective function.

Even two years ago in over 60 percent of the examined enterprises, the administration forgot its duty to get the consent or opinion of the union organization before making a decision about terminating a work contract without giving notice. At present only five percent of the enterprises were found guilty of breaking these rules.

On the whole and from the start, the cooperation in social matters, which traditionally have been in the unions' domain, went quite smoothly. Thanks to last year's law reform, the unions gained stronger prerogatives, among others, in joint decision on the distribution of the social funds of enterprises. This helped in strengthening their position and improved cooperation with the administration.

Improvement was also evident in cooperation between the administration and the unions in the area of payments. Only five percent of enterprises did not seek the unions' opinion in drafting the rules about premiums, awards, and other regulations pertaining to matters of wages, work timetable, etc. The same number of enterprises does not consult the unions in decisions on awards, premiums and prizes.

The non-compliance happens most often in not following the decision of the law pertaining to the trade unions' function of control and People's Labor Inspectorate. In more than half of the enterprises the union's competence in regulating the internal control was undetermined. A widely spread practice is eliminating the legal controlling prerogatives of the unions in the statutes of the enterprises.

Often the unions are criticized for their disproportionate interest in claims, in demands over their interest in organizational and productivity matters. But what turns out is that the administration itself often tries to limit the unions to just these functions. In seventeen percent of checked establishments, the unions were not consulted about the annual production plans and in 28 percent about the long-term plans. At the same time, though, we should add that also in this respect there is an improvement over last year when the NIK controller directed this accusation at 70 percent of establishments.

The number of collective disputes is decreasing. A decided majority of disputes are successfully settled via negotiations or conciliatory actions, which means by compromise, in compliance with the intention of the law on trade unions.

12470/12781  
CSO: 2600/145

## NEW HOUSING CONSTRUCTION PROPOSITIONS MADE

Bialystok GAZETA WSPOLCZESNA in Polish 8 Sep 86 p 3

[Article by Marek Dragon: "How Much for an Apartment?"]

[Text] The discussion of the principles of the financing and crediting of housing, especially housing construction, is being revived. PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] and OPZZ [Nationwide Agreement of Trade Unions] have taken a decisive and different position, following the very unsuccessful proposals by the Ministry of Housing, Land Management, and Communal Economy in March 1986, which were far removed from the realities. New plans were recently presented by the Polish National Bank, and the Sejm's Commission on Construction, Land Management, and Communal and Housing Economy, at its recent meeting in July, took an official position on this matter.

The issue is extremely serious, since it has to do with money and a commodity in such short supply as apartments. To be sure, opinions are divided on whether an apartment in our country is a commodity. What kind of commodity is it--as was heard from the podium at the 10th Congress of the party--since the annual subsidies for the housing economy amount to 300 billion zlotys, and is three times higher than the sum of all housing contributions? Can one call an apartment a commodity when its cost (for 50 square meters) is about half a million zlotys, and its cooperative (tenant) owner makes a contribution representing barely 10 percent of that amount?

If the population's expenditures for the construction and maintenance of apartments are lower than the expenditures for alcohol and tobacco, one does not have to be an economist to perceive that "something is wrong here." This "something" is the system for crediting and financing construction, which is undoubtedly anachronistic and recognized as extremely unfair by many people, and the housing industry in general.

Let us start with finances. "All, with the exception of the poorest families," stated Premier Zbigniew Messner at the PZPR Congress, "who want to obtain an apartment or improve their standard (of apartment--editorial comment) must be prepared for an increased share in the costs of the construction and use of apartments. They will therefore have to make a conscious choice at the expense of savings or giving up other consumer goals."

The "something for something" rule, in accordance with the premier's statement, must mean an increase in the share of the population's financial resources in expenditures for apartments, both those in use and those being constructed. This is not, however, synonymous with an automatic increase in the scale of construction. The method of financing construction, especially housing, must take into account the general state of the economy. Monetary resources can be a factor stimulating the development of construction only under the conditions of an balanced economy, which we do not have. This sounds paradoxical, but an increase in the scale of construction under such conditions means intensifying the state's deficit.

"Something for something," according to the Council on Housing Matters, should mean not only an increase in the burden on family budgets represented by expenditures for apartments, but also the creation of real possibilities for the general availability of apartments. People are willing to pay more if they know that they and their children will have a shorter wait for an apartment, or if it will be easier for them to build them for themselves. Consequently, in the Council's opinion, first of all it is necessary to limit the subsidizing of part of the costs of the construction of cooperative tenant apartments, and to introduce the principle that the costs of maintaining apartments will be fully covered by the population. In the future, on the other hand, the rule should be that the amount of the payment for an apartment will depend only on its value when in use and the right to make use of it.

Thus, to put it briefly, higher rents can put the housing economy "on its feet." Only, will society stand for this?--trade union members ask. After all, for a great many families this is not a matter of "a choice at the expense of savings or giving up other consumer goals." They simply cannot afford higher payments, and it is therefore necessary to create a housing assistance system of a relief nature.

Crediting is the other element in changing the financing of construction. The present system, which is besides universally criticized, gives priority to cooperative construction, and hampers institutional construction. Bank credits for everyone based on uniform principles--that is the slogan supported by PRON, OPZZ, and the deputies.

There is no doubt that the sooner sensible changes are made in the rules for the financing and crediting of housing, the sooner the housing impasse will be overcome. The deputies in the Sejm's Commission on Construction, Land Management, and Communal and Housing Economy, in their opinion, considered it necessary to conclude the discussion in the fall, so that the new rules could be in effect as early as the beginning of 1987.

9909  
CSO: 2600/74

## INDEPENDENT ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS HOLD MEETING AT MONASTERY

Katowice GOSC NIEDZIELNY in Polish No 42, 19 Oct 86 p 3

[Article by Rev Jan Grzesica: "Out of Concern for the Common Good"]

[Text] On 4 October, as the church was remembering St Francis of Assisi, the first national meeting of representatives of independent environmental groups took place at the Reformist Father monastery in Krakow.

The growing environmental threat in numerous regions of Poland has produced a self-defense response, often in the form of movements that are generated spontaneously to protect the common good--the natural environment as well as our own existence.

The representatives, who came from several areas of Poland, considered the form and goals of the movement. It was stated clearly that the goal is an ecological movement, not the organization of a structure of any kind. The meeting was to be of a working nature for coordination, exchange of experiences and common action.

The movement, which wants to operate with church support (like the sobriety movement, for example), is inspired by the premises of Christian ethics and church social teaching. Placing the entire movement within the church will assure it of credibility and permit the formation of active ecological attitudes. The exchange of experiences on a broader plain and mutual assistance will facilitate undertaking joint action to shape public attitudes toward environmental issues.

Such important issues as the necessity for ecological training were raised. Those employed in education would be the subject of such training. For the goal is to disseminate the concept of protection of the natural environment as widely as possible and tie it to the educational curriculum. Willing people involved in environmental affairs would have the opportunity to better prepare for carrying on this activity.

Particularly stressed was the need to gather professional literature on environmental topics and gather information from scientific and journalistic magazines and newspapers. A collection of data on the ecological situation (a

form of information bank) would help those interested in these issues to readily find a source of ecological information.

Of the detailed proposals, noteworthy is the plan to organize a nationwide symposium for catechists and teachers at which ecological issues would be taken up. Model manuals on this subject are being prepared for the symposium. Also pointed out was the need to draft reports on the state of the environment in those regions where such documents are lacking. It was determined that movement representatives would remain in contact with the church hierarchy. A pastoral letter for Dr Damian Zimon, bishop of Katowice, on the occasion of St Francis of Assisi Day, was received and approved. It was the first time that the church expressed itself in that form on an issue so important for Slask and the entire country.

The remarks of the Father Provincial of the Reformist Fathers were received with gratitude. The fathers pledged themselves to help with the further work of the movement by providing room in the monastery for meetings and symposiums and an ecological library.

The meeting concluded with a reading of the decree by Holy Father John Paul II naming St Francis as the patron of ecologists. The future work of the movement was commended to his care.

12776  
CSO: 2600/129

## CATHOLIC COLUMNIST ON SECULARISM, RELIGION IN SCHOOLS

Katoice GOSC NIEDZIELNY in Polish No 41, 12 Oct 86 p 7

[Text] The issue of school secularism in Poland has been raised often recently in articles in the secular and church press. Slawomir Siwek's article, "Do We Want to Take Away School Secularism" (KROLOWA APOSTOLOW No 9/86), offers an interesting polemic with the opinions of Zdzislaw Morawski presented in an aritcle printed in ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

"No one can forget," write S. Siwek, "that the school in Poland is a state school. The problem only begins when we enter into discussions on the state's role toward society and today's comprehension of its function."

First of all, it seems to me there is full agreement on the fact that the state has responsibilities that no one else could assume, responsibilities to parents sending their children to state schools. These obligations are expressed most simply in this way: it is the right of parents to assure their children the opportunity for full development of their personalities and the institution of the state has a responsibility to assure these conditions for free development. In a country like ours, overwhelmingly Catholic, this is a stipulation and demand for creation of a system of state eduction that does not stand in contradiction to the consciences and attitudes of parents and children. The creation of appropriate conditions for this is the obligation of the state.

Therefore the state, which by its nature should guard the basic rights and freedoms of the human being, should establish its position toward state services, including education, in a way that does not violate consciences, antagonize society or cause tensions of a philosophical nature.

Zdzislaw Morawski writes: Constitutional canons, which no one has attempted to impair, do not permit the possibility of exploiting the state school, obligatory for everyone, to carry on religious agitation or demonstration of that which should, I repeat, be a personal matter."

Quite right. For that reason too, no demand has been made on the part of Catholics, despite an overwhelming predominance, though not 100 percent, of children from families of believers, to introduce into the schools the

obligation to participate in "religious" activities. In other words, there is no conflict when we say no to the confessional school and yes to the secular.

In this context the notion of school secularism requires clarification. School secularism means consent to this further assumption--no to religious agitation and no to anti-religious agitation.

It seems to me that acceptance of such an assumption by parents and state authorities alike would relieve the tension that appears immediately when parents learn of proposals to introduce "instruction on religions" to shed light on matters of their philosophy from ideological positions that are foreign to them.

S. Siwek quotes from Morawski's article:

"From constitutional principles on the separation of church and state and on freedom on conscience it is evident that the school in Poland has a secular character. This is neither a novelty nor some transitional concept nor a solution serving the advocates of only one philosophy."

In theory, as one can see, we have opinions close to the convictions of editor Morawski. We also feel that the school should not serve the advocates of only one philosophy. We have already reached the point where it does not serve the Catholic philosophy. But from the general functions of the state to assure the rights of the entire nation to personal freedom, there should also come the principle that the basic school also cannot serve an opposing philosophy. If that were the case, we would have reached the point of a simple exchange of one philosophy for another, compulsory one.

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**RISE IN 'PATHOLOGICAL' BEHAVIOR NOTED IN CHILDREN**

Wroclaw GAZETA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 16 Oct 86 p 6

[Article by (tom): "Pathology in Schools" subtitled "A Report from Psie Pole"]

[Text] During the last school year the number of children and youth in schools of Psie Pole classified as socially maladjusted or imperiled by maladjustment has increased. A report on this subject was recently submitted to the borough authorities and councilmen by the Department of Education and Upbringing of the Psie Pole Borough Office.

As ensues from this report, about 220 children needing assistance are attending 15 elementary schools in Psie Pole. The highest increase in maladjustment was recorded for the elementary schools No 40, 20, and 74. The number of imperiled youth in supralelementary schools also has increased markedly. At the Aviation Science Works 33 cases were recorded; at the Combined Trades School of Inland Navigation, 39 cases; at the Military High School 17 cases; at the Academic High School No 10, 6 cases; and at the Academic High School No 8, 2 cases.

Alcohol and drugs have spread to the schools. According to incomplete data, 37 elementary school pupils and 27 secondary and vocational school students drank alcohol sporadically and 4 regularly (including one elementary school pupil). In addition 48 instances of drug abuse, of which 3 chronic, were brought to light.

These of course are dry statistics. But behind them lie tragedies which not only can but should be prevented. All the schools have information on the identity of the students in special peril. In addition to the educators, parents also need to help. The leisure time of children and youth should be kept occupied. A good step in the direction of preventing symptoms of social maladjustment is the developed program for cultural education. But everything depends on whether it will be implemented. Will a majority of the students continue to spend their free Saturdays loitering on the streets? Will a substantial part of extracurricular activities continue to exist on the paper of school reports only? Will, as before, parents shift onto the schools the onus of upbringing their children and the schools shift it onto parents?

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**EX-POLITICAL PRISONER DESCRIBES DAILY LIFE, WORSHIP BARRIERS**

Czestochowa NIEDZIELA in Polish No 43, 26 Oct 86 p 8

[Text] In the latest issue of GWIAZDA MORZA (21/86) was an interview by Ewa Gorska with Janina Wehrstein, who was one of 225 people released from prison as a result of the amnesty law. She had spent all of 1983 and the past 11 months in prison.

We learn from the indictment that J. Wehrstein "undertook actions to provoke public disorder in that she made print matrices for illegal publications for TKZ NSZZ Solidarity of the Gdansk Ship Repair Yard, of which issue 20 in 1984 and issues 36, 38 and 39 in 1985 were actually printed and distributed. She distributed illegal publications by mail, including NASZ CZAS, SOLIDARNOSC I ROZWAGA, GRYPS, INFORMATOR and others containing material deriding the PRL's political system and its main bodies as well as false information capable of causing serious harm to the interests of the PRL."

The questions raised by Ewa Gorska elicit responses on the interviewee's part that offer a picture of life in prison.

J. Wehrstein says, "The prison day is very hard--it is not just the hopelessness of the whole situation that torments a person, but also the simple lack of things to do. . . .

"The day drags on horribly, beginning at 6 a.m. when all are awakened by the radio. After 10 minutes is roll call. By that time everyone should be dressed and standing at the door. The functionaries come by and check whether there are as many people in the cell as there should be. Later, about 7 a.m. there is breakfast, then free time until about 8 a.m. That time is for washing, cleaning, etc. At about 8 the nurse brings medications if anyone uses them (of course these are drugs prescribed by the prison doctor; one's own medications are not permitted in the cell). Visits, to the doctor or director, for example, go on to noon, and a half-hour walk should also take place. The walk guard comes to take people in groups. Only one 'political' can be in each group. In general, the division of all groups in prison is based on the rule that there can be only one political--whether it is shopping, going to the day room or taking care of problems of any kind. The walk takes place in an area enclosed by netting and barbed wire, under observation. On one side is the 'rooster,' a guard who sits in a high room, and on the other side is the walk

guard. It is of course required to walk single file and talking is not allowed. Some of the guards abide very rigorously by this--if one of the prisoners says something, she is ejected from the walk. And this is the only chance to breathe fresh air, and for barely half an hour at that. I always walked at the end so that I would not be in contact with anyone. Dinner is at about noon, about 2 p.m. bread (half a kilogram a day) distributed and supper is passed out at 4 p.m. Evening roll call is at 6 p.m., when the condition of the cell is checked by the trustee and admitting officers. At 8 p.m. (during fall and winter) or 9 p.m. (during summer) the light is extinguished and silence is mandatory.

"Contrary to appearances, despite the long period designated for silence at night, one cannot get a good night's sleep in prison. The guards walk at night, looking into the cells every hour, turning on the light, carrying on noisily and unceremoniously making noise with their keys."

J. Wehrstein also talked about her fellow prisoners:

"If politicals did time only together in 1983, now it is the opposite--much care is taken that they have no contact whatsoever. We were put into cells with prostitutes, ordinary thieves, alcoholics of all kinds, who were very aggressive. Quarrels and altercations often broke out in the cell. Naturally, one cannot get involved because one would catch it. And the language of those women--totally beyond description--is something a person does not encounter every day. Also there are people who are completely unable to maintain cleanliness. They smoke a lot of cigarettes and drink "czaj"--it is very hard to live in the same room with such women. They have a variety of sentences."

On the subject of religious services in prison, we learn that the program has been operating since 1981.

"The mass is transmitted through the radio speakers in the cells and so one can listen to it. Naturally, one has to secure quiet in the cell for that period, since most of the political prisoners are interested in it. So only some--the people who are interested--listen to the mass. Unfortunately there are other barriers, shall we say of a technical nature. The general bath (once a week) takes place on Sunday morning. Often during the broadcast of the mass, we were taken away for the bath. The non-criminal prisoners asked the prison director to regulate these activities so they would not conflict with each other. We received approval and it was observed but only for those who tendered the proposal.

"Besides this, Rev Roman Dudak of St James Parish in Gdansk visits the prison. There is confession and Holy Communion once a month. But in order to take advantage of this kind of spiritual service, one must have permission from the so-called controlling body, i.e., the prosecutor or court, and the prison director besides. I received permission after two months in prison. I requested additional services at Christmas and Easter but I met with a categorical refusal. The importance of these church holidays was therefore taken into account. At the time of my arrival at the prison, none of the women were taking advantage of spiritual services, for the simple reason that the prison authorities did not tell them about this opportunity. I do not think

this is proper since several women from the so-called common criminal group, when they learned of the existence of religious services, requested permission, including one who had murdered her husband, a mother of three children who previously had been a believing, practicing Catholic."

In the interviewee's opinion, the church has a very important role to play in such a situation of oppressive hopelessness. It not only helps in the resocialization process but strengthens the awareness that the person behind bars is not alone.

We can be grateful to editor Ewa Gorska that she was able to reach a person who had lived in that oppressive reality behind prison bars.

12776  
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POLITICS

ROMANIA

PHYSICIST CITES SAKHAROV'S WORK

[Editorial Report] Bucharest STIINTA SI TEHNICA in Romanian 23 Aug 86 p 20 carries an article by physicist I. Bulboaca of the Central Physics Institute entitled 3+1 Spatial-Temporal Dimensions. In the article Mr. I. Bulboaca cites the name of the Soviet physicist, A. D. Sakharov and his work on gravity started in 1986.

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**NEED TO COMBAT 'TENTENTIOUS DISTORTIONS OF HISTORY'**

Bucharest PRESA NOASTRA in Romanian No 10-11, Oct-Nov 86 pp 29-32

[Interview with Florin Constantiniu, principal scientific researcher in the Nicolae Iorga Institute, by Milena Comarhescu]

[Excerpts] Recently we have been faced with a reappearance of tendentious interpretations, aimed at basic aspects of the history of the Romanian people: its Daco-Roman origin, its continuity in the Carpathian-Danubian-Pontic area, the process of establishing the unitary Romanian national state, the unity of the Romanian people, the place which it has had in European history and even in world history. These interpretations give a distorted presentation of these matters which are of great importance in our history. The authors of these interpretations are not ignorant of our sources and works. Of course, there are cases in which honest researchers abroad, who are not informed in regard to the results of Romanian historiography, fall victim to erroneous information gathered from other sources and works. But the majority of these tendentious interpretations are made with full knowledge and they have a political aim which is easy to detect.

For example, the discussion about the autochthony of the Romanians and the Romanian continuity in Transylvania is nothing but the revival of revisionist ideas which have circulated for a long time in this field. Therefore, the activity of the historian is not only a scientific activity but also a political activity, since the rejection of such tendentious interpretations concerns, in equal measure, both the scientific aspect of historical research and its socio-political function. And I believe that, at the present time, Romanian historiography, fully involved in this activity of combatting malevolent interpretations, distortions of Romanian history, serves the highest interests of the Romanian people through this activity. I would like to point out the recently-published volume, the collection of studies entitled "Jocul periculos al falsificarii istoriei" (The Dangerous Game of the Falsification of History), which is a collation of such texts in which our historians demonstrate the complete lack of foundation for these interpretations. The strength of Romanian historiography in this confrontation lies in the fact that the historical truth and the highest interests of the Romanian people coincide perfectly. That is, for any honest researcher, the knowledge of archeological evidence, of chronicles and of other categories of sources are evidence of the continuity and unity of the Romanian people in the land of ancient Dacia. It is interesting to stress

that our adversaries are the ones who must falsify sources and who must deviate from the truth in order to support their points of view. It is sufficient for us merely to tell the truth because our position is based on a firm foundation. Here lies the strength of Romanian historiography and I might say that, from the very moment in which the subject of our continuity was brought up, for political reasons, in the 18th century, Romanian historiography was able to carry on an effective activity of combatting pseudoscientific theories, for the very reason that our historiography never deviated from the truth.

The majority of the replies given by Romanian historians to the tendentious distortions of the history of our people have not appeared in specialized publications, but in periodicals with wide circulation (ROMANIA LITERARA, CONTEMPORANUL, etc). Only in this way could these replies be known to the great masses of the people. History, or, more precisely, a knowledge of history, is an essential component of the political and patriotic education of our people. By giving extensive space to issues related to history--both by presenting the latest results in research and by criticizing false theories about fundamental aspects of the romanian past--our press is fulfilling its mission--I should say, it honored mission--of informing and educating the reading public.

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## MEMOIR BY DISILLUSIONED PARTISAN REVIEWED

Belgrade KNJIZEVNA REC in Serbo-Croatian 25 Oct 86 p 4

[Book review by Milovan Danojlic: "Confession of a Communist Youth Girl"]

[Text] One more veteran of the struggle for the ideals of justice, freedom, and equality is totting up the unhappy balance of a life. Fahrija Kapetanovic-Jovanovic is a sincere writer, no small virtue at a time when calculatedly political books flood the market. Her book, "Vjera i strah" (Faith and Fear), which carries an afterword by Dobrica Cosic and was published by Filip Visnjic publishing house in 1986, was written under a severe oath, before the last judgment of conscience, a judgment defined and forced on herself by the author. The spiritual suffering that is the fundament of the work, her love of the truth as the constant inspiration of her writing, and her sense of the higher values of culture combine to oblige us to respect this moralistic undertaking. On the other hand, the illusions to which the author remains a slave are tiresome or leave us indifferent.

In the introductory chapters, the author sketches life in a patriarchal Moslem family, initial experiences with life and society, and the disruption of this atmosphere by World War II. Overnight, the secondary-schooler became a Communist Youth girl. After underground work in Sarajevo, she moved to partisan territory and participated for 3 years in combat actions against Ustase, Germans, Croatian Home Guard units, and Chetniks. After the war was over, she performed various political duties with undiminished ferocity, working as a journalist and editor on official newspapers. At turning points, when some older and more experienced veterans lost their bearings and took the wrong side, notably in 1948, she always held to the line. Her fanaticism began to wane for the first time in the mid-1960's, when her spouse, an outstanding military leader, came under attack by state and party. As usual, of course, the guilty party is beyond suspicion: either poorly informed or (as in the case of the delayed welcome in Veljevo) intentionally deceived. The drum had to be pounding in front of her door before the writer could discover the meanness and malice of yesterday's friends, the uncertainty, the fear and anxiety of existence. This is a strange kind of humanist and altruist if she begins to reflect on general truths only when something is pounding on her own head! The author survives physical and mental ailments. Crazy faith suddenly turns into crazier fear, embodied in the picture of a reptile that appears both in waking life and in sleep.

The final pages of this carefully written story are imbued with a spirit of self-posession and forgiveness.

The sincerity of this confession denies us the right to polemicize with certain presumptions of the author's philosophy of life and politics: to attack something which the author herself brings into question or condemns would be inappropriate. Nonetheless, reference should be made to the presumption that human illusions, romantic enthusiasms, well-intentioned delusions, ignorance, and revolutionary ideals--in and of themselves--ought to oblige us to accept everything that follows from elevated intentions, including acts of stupidity and crimes. It is difficult for us to believe that the author would have remained languishing in a conservative Moslem milieu if the revolution had not taken place. Even if she had, I fear that the price of her individual liberation and ascent in life was excessive. History is not supposed to be a battlefield on which nongraduates of secondary and vocational schools resolve their problems in relation to family, education, society, and love! Instead of "idealism," we would be better off talking about distorted religiosity bordering on mindlessness. The author's grandmother provides the best appraisal of this consciousness: "There have been fools from time immemorial. And there always will be. You are one of them."

The author feels remorse for her crude and inhumane acts--let him who has done none cast the first stone!--and regrets the fate of unjustly condemned and rejected friends without attempting to diminish her own share of the responsibility, earning the sympathy of the reader. If she had put forth one more small effort, she might even regret the two royal officers whom her life's companion shot to death on the spot, without interrogation or trial, at a time when the officers were negotiating with the Russians about joint combat against the Germans. The author does not suppose that those two officers might have had some ideals of their own: the only correct idealism is the one to which she attached herself in the 7th grade in school, and which embittered her life in her mature years.

Nonetheless, the basic inspiration of this moral book, this Christian book in the best sense of the word, induces respect. Spiritual renewal is possible only if everyone repents inside himself or herself and cleanses himself or herself. The majority of our "dissident" writers start with accusations of others; courageously and dignifiedly, Fahrija Kapetanovic-Jovanovic starts where one has to start, with oneself.

Her confession, among other things, rehabilitates the partisan epic, which had recently begun to fade, partly due to its own exaggerated self-praise and partly due to unjustified denigration.

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